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Top U.S. Banks Cut Prime Rate to 9.5%, Lowest Since 1978

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. banks cut their prime lending rate Tuesday by one-half of one percentage point, to 9.5 percent, putting the benchmark rate at its lowest level almost seven years.

The action, initiated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, followed almost immediately Citibank, Bankers Trust and Chase Manhattan. By mid-afternoon the lower rate had been adopted industrywide. The last time major banks cut their prime rate was May 15, when it was lowered to 10 percent from 10.5 percent. The rate has not been below 9.5 percent since Oct. 13, 1978. The prime rate, which is a benchmark against which banks measure their interest charges on business and some personal loans, was as low as 9.5 percent for two weeks in September 1978. The prime lending rate, which is the rate banks charge their most creditworthy customers, became something of a "reference rate" to which the rate charged on many business and consumer loans is tied. While most consumer loan rates are not directly tied to the prime rate, they are not necessarily affected by Tuesday's drop, the general decline in interest rates has led some banks to begin to re-evaluate their consumer loan rates, too. The prime rate also is important to third world borrowers, many of whom pay interest charges pegged to the prime rate — usually a percentage point or more above it. The cut had been expected by

most analysts because of the general decline in short-term money market interest rates in recent weeks, a drop that has reduced banks' cost of obtaining funds. Analysts said that the overall decline in interest rates is a result of slower growth and actions by the Federal Reserve to provide sufficient money to the nation's financial system to try to bolster the economy. Market rates for financing are now low enough, compared to a prime rate of 9.5 percent, that if the Federal Reserve should cut its discount rate, the interest rate it charges on loans to financial institutions, from 7.5 percent to 7 percent, another reduction in the prime rate could follow. Sentiment among money market participants appeared to be divided Tuesday, according to one analyst at a major dealer in government securities, between those who thought rates would continue to decline and others who thought they could rebound somewhat. As the Federal Reserve tightened its monetary policy in the first half of 1984, in the face of very rapid economic growth, the prime rate moved up from 11 percent to 13 percent. After the growth slowed sharply in the third quarter, the rate dropped steadily to reach a level of 10.5 percent at the end of January. The last prime rate cut to 10 percent came on the heels of a reduction in the Federal Reserve's discount rate on May 17. The Federal Reserve stepped in Tuesday to reduce the availability of bank reserves when the federal funds rate — the rate financial institutions charge one another when they lend reserves — fell below 7 percent. Normally it seeks to keep the federal rate at least slightly higher than the discount rate.



Freed American hostages arrived at Boston's Logan Airport to an emotional reception. At left, two of the released



captives, Sharon Barnes, in hat, and Dorothy Tressler embrace while Agnes Leber, right, is hugged by a child.

Lurking Behind the Hijack: 'Another Iran'

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have said they hope to prevent the hijacking of a TWA plane from turning into "another Iran," a hostage crisis that proved embarrassing for the United States.

There are similarities to the Iran crisis of 1979-1981. But a White House official noted Monday that there were also differences. The main one, he said, is that the Iranian demands, including the return of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from exile, were impossible to fulfill, while the Shiite demands — the freeing of more than 700 Shiites held in Israel — are not so difficult to meet. Israel had pledged before the hijacking to eventually free the detainees.

What is troubling U.S. officials is the recognition that, as happened in the Iranian hostage case, the longer the crisis persists, the less important the issues become that brought it about. Even after the shah died, the Iranian crisis continued for five months. "Any time you can humiliate the United States, there will be those interested in perpetuating this phenomenon," a State Department official said. "The problem is to bring rationality to bear in an inherently irrational situation."

He was alluding to the difficulty of persuading Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shiite leader, that it made no sense to hold on to the hostages since their captivity only postpones the release of the Shiites in Israeli custody. An additional factor that concerns officials is the perception that the Reagan administration has been long on talk about dealing with terrorists, but short on action. On Jan. 27, 1981, after being in office one week, President Ronald Reagan greeted the returned Iranian hostages, and said: "Let terrorists be aware that when the rules of international behavior are violated, our policy will be one of swift and effective retribution. We hear it said that we live in an era of limits to our powers. Well, let it also be understood, there are limits to our patience."

Nevertheless, there has been no retaliation for any of the attacks against the United States in Lebanon. As long as the Americans are held hostage, the likelihood of any military action is slim, officials said, especially since the hostages have most likely been moved to inaccessible places. As in the Iranian crisis, the problem has been to find someone with whom to negotiate. In Iran, the United States went first to moderate government leaders. Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, confident that they would order the radical young people holding the embassy to end their siege. Within days, Mr. Bazargan and Mr. Yazdi were forced to resign, in part because they were perceived as too pro-American. In the current situation, the United States cannot go to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon because he is a Christian and has no influence. When the hijacked plane was in Algiers, the United States hoped that the Algerian government would use its ability to free the hostages, but had to settle for the release of half the passengers.

Israel Offers Red Cross Talks; 3 More Hostages Are Released

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday that Israel has agreed to see representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross over demands by hijackers of a TWA airliner for release of Shiite prisoners in return for freedom for about 400 Americans held hostage.

In Beirut, the hijackers freed two Americans and a Greek pop singer, Demis Roussos. Mr. Roussos, his American secretary, Pamela Smith, and a Greek-American hostage, Arthur Targontsis, were presented to journalists by the Lebanese Shiite Muslim leader, Nabih Berri, who has taken responsibility for negotiations over the release.

In Washington, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the United States welcomed the release but added: "We believe that the piecemeal exploitation of the captivity of innocent people heightens the anguish of those who are victims and the anxiety of their loved ones. This is uncivilized behavior in its worst form."

President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to hold a news conference Tuesday evening, which was expected to be dominated by questions about the hijacking. The hijackers are demanding the release of about 700 Shiites held by Israel in exchange for the lives of the TWA hostages. Mr. Peres' remarks did not appear to signal a shift in the Israeli stance in the hijacking. Israel has said it would consider a U.S. request for release of the approximately 700 Shiite prisoners taken to Israel from Lebanon last April.

The prime minister's office later issued a statement saying that while Israel would meet with Red Cross representatives "out of courtesy," it "has no intention whatsoever to negotiate over that matter."

Senior Israeli officials in Jerusalem have sought to distance themselves from the incident by emphasizing that the decision on whether to bow to the hijackers' demands rests solely with the Reagan administration. Israeli officials, who are under considerable domestic criticism because of a controversial prisoner exchange last month, do not want to be seen as negotiating with the Red Cross over a matter that they have portrayed as an American problem. In Beirut, Mr. Berri said at a press conference called to publicize the release of the three hostages that "the matter now is on the American side of the table."

Chinese Shift Continues Trend to Young Leaders

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service
BEIJING — China announced a re-up of cabinet ministers on Monday in the latest step of a far-reaching effort to put younger officials in charge of the central government, the provincial governments and the army. The standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, disclosed that it approved Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's appointment of eight new cabinet ministers, whose average age is below 55. Six of the eight are younger than 50, and the youngest is 45, the youngest ever to be named to the cabinet.

China has more than 40 cabinet-level ministries and commissions. None of the most important ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Defense Ministry and the Ministries of Justice and Public Security, were involved in the shake-up, and some of their leaders have so far been exempted from the retirement rules. Both Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian are over 75. Nevertheless, when combined with recent changes at the provincial level and in the army, the appointments represent the most concentrated attempt so far by the government headed by Deng Xiaoping to groom younger leaders who can run China for the next two decades.

1,000 GIs Who Fled War to Sweden Dwindle to an Assimilated Handful

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — One day a few years ago, as David Smith was driving the No. 52 bus here, a Swedish passenger and a Yugoslav immigrant got into an argument. The driver stopped the bus and tried to break it up. The Yugoslav started shouting at him. "You Swedes all stick together!" he screamed. Mr. Smith, annoyed at the insult to his fairness, threw him out of the bus. He recalled the incident with an ironic smile. With dark, curly hair, brown eyes and a gold earring in his right ear, he could hardly look less Swedish.

Mr. Smith, 39, now a bus dispatcher, deserted his unit at Fort Ord, California, to avoid being sent to fight in Vietnam. Like many of the hundreds of Americans who made their way to Sweden during the Vietnam War as deserters or draft resisters, he remembers well the days when he felt what a fellow American called "the intense desire to be a super Swede."

Those days are gone. Nearly 1,000 Americans came here during the Vietnam years. The 50 to 75 believed to remain are all but invisible members of Swedish society. Few of them see other Americans regularly. Some have become Swedish citizens. Bruce Mayor, who came here from the San Francisco area in 1968, just before draft age, has served in the Swedish Army and has run for parliament. Those who fled to Sweden were a small part of the 27 million draft-age Americans who faced tough decisions during the Vietnam War. Almost nine million did their military service and of those 3.4 million spent time in Southeast Asia. Tens of thousands fled to Canada. Unlike the Americans who went to Canada, more than two-thirds of those in Sweden were deserters, not evaders.



Herbert Washington and his wife, Birthe, in Malmo.

Today, he said, probably fewer than five of the 75 blacks who went to Malmo remain there. To endure in Sweden, Americans like Mr. Kinneman had to learn a new language, adapt to a different culture and eventually establish themselves as independent adults. In nearly every case without having previously lived on their own. In many cases they were isolated from relatives and friends who could not afford to travel to Sweden. Although some had wives or companions who joined them here, interviews and published studies indicate that none of the relationships survived the move. Although the odds, as they indicate, are not good, they are not hopeless. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Will Allow Twin-Engine Jets To Cross Atlantic

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration, citing "much higher reliability" of modern jet engines, has said that it will approve flights across the Atlantic Ocean by two-engine airliners on a case-by-case basis. The FAA said any airline wanting to fly two-engine aircraft across the Atlantic must prove that its planes and crews meet new criteria. These criteria seek to ensure that such flights are at least as safe as those of planes having three or four jet engines. Airlines meeting the criteria may fly routes that may be up to two hours' flying time on one engine from the nearest airport able to accommodate the aircraft. However, at least half of each route must be only 90 minutes away. The FAA rules previously said that two-engine airlines could not fly a route that at any point was more than one hour's flying time on one engine from a suitable airport.

Sri Lanka Says Rebels Agree to a Truce, Talks

By Rone Tempest
Los Angeles Times Service
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Unrest from neighboring India's five largest Tamil separatist groups and the government have agreed to a "cessation of violence" as a prelude to political negotiations, Sri Lanka's national unity minister said Tuesday. If the truce holds up, it will be a significant achievement for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, who has been trying for several months to resolve the violent conflict on the island. The announcement of the cease-fire said to include the two most violent guerrilla groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, was made by National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudali, who has directed government efforts against the separatists. Eelam is the name of the independent nation the Tamils in northern Sri Lanka are demanding. The government has been re-informed, said a spokesman, at major terrorist groups would agree a cease-fire beginning Tuesday and the government has agreed to cautiously go along with it.

[A guerrilla spokesman denied that the truce had gone into effect. The Associated Press reported from Madras, India, "It is a mischievous report from Colombo aimed at confusing people in our land," said a representative of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization.] No major fighting has been reported since Saturday, when a government raid on a Liberation Tiger stronghold near Mannar resulted in 18 deaths, officials said. The worst episodes of mass killings in the two years of steady violence has occurred in the past two months as Tamil insurgents and undisciplined government forces engaged in atrocities, according to independent press accounts and a report from Amnesty International, the human rights organization. The Indian government's attempt to resolve the conflict accelerated in February with a meeting between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Athulthumudali in New Delhi, on Feb. 9. The meeting was encouraged by Vice President George Bush of the United States.



Sri Lankan troops examine a weapon captured from rebels.

Human Rights Struggle in East Bloc Still Vigorous Despite Intimidation

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service
PRAGUE — Every Wednesday afternoon in a cramped two-room apartment, several hundred supporters of the banned Jazz Section drop by to pick up the latest clandestine news bulletin and demonstrate their support for one of Eastern Europe's most defiant underground groups.

On sale under posters of John Lennon, Frank Zappa and other Western rock and jazz stars is an eclectic assortment of publications featuring information about modern music, lithographs by abstract artists, an anthology about experimental theater in New York, uncensored prose and poetry and cassette recordings of illegal bands.

The Czechoslovak regime has tried nearly everything to run the Jazz Section out of business, short of locking up the organizers. It outlawed the group. It dissolved the musicians' union that was the sponsor. It intimidated printing houses that were publishing Jazz Section materials.

IN THE SOVIET SHADOW Autonomy vs. Dependency

Last of three articles.
The Czechoslovak regime has tried nearly everything to run the Jazz Section out of business, short of locking up the organizers. It outlawed the group. It dissolved the musicians' union that was the sponsor. It intimidated printing houses that were publishing Jazz Section materials. It launched a virulent propaganda campaign against rock music. It eliminated the job of the group's leader, Karel Srp, held at a state-run printing company. It

froze the club's funds and demanded back taxes and penalties for alleged financial irregularities. Still, the group manages to survive. "This is very important for us," explained Mr. Srp, earnestly waving a booklet containing the provisions of the Helsinki declaration on human rights. The document, signed in 1975 by the Soviet Union, the United States and East and West European states at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, became a kind of bible for dissident movements throughout the Soviet bloc, establishing a standard by which Communist repression could be judged. In self-defense the Jazz Section joined the International Jazz Federation, a branch of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, figuring that the Prague regime would be more reluctant to suppress the group if it had an international affiliation. So far the ploy seems to have worked. The Jazz Section has been crippled badly but not totally quashed.

Today, the human rights struggle in Eastern Europe goes on. After the military crushing in 1981 of Poland's Solidarity trade union movement, expectations for change were narrowed, and time spans for reform extended. But to varying degrees, the spirit of resistance lives on in all six East European states. As economic growth in the region slows, disaffection with the Communist system deepens. In Poland particularly, the failure of the regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to mount a substantial economic recovery since the banning of Solidarity has given rise

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Afghan Rebels Said To Destroy 20 Jets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Saboteurs have destroyed about 20 jet fighters at Shindand, the largest and best protected Soviet air base in Afghanistan, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

They said the planes, mostly MiGs belonging to the Afghan Air Force, were destroyed on June 12. Some aircraft had recently been shifted to Shindand from Herat and Kandahar after air bases there came under increasingly heavy rocket fire from rebels, the diplomats added.

Guerrillas say Shindand, near the Iranian border, is so well guarded they have little chance of hitting it accurately with rockets. The diplomats, who asked not to be named, said the Shindand attack, which resulted in the single largest loss of aircraft since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979, appeared to have been the work of saboteurs among Afghans at the base.

The disclosure of the attack came as U.S. and Soviet officials prepared to meet Tuesday to talk about the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan in 1979. The United States supports the Afghan resistance.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will hold

the talks in Washington with Oleg Sokolov, minister counselor at the Soviet Embassy.

The State Department is characterizing the talks as an exchange of views aimed at preventing misunderstandings on regional issues, rather than as negotiating sessions.

In other reports on the progress of the fighting in Afghanistan, diplomats in Islamabad also estimated that more than 800 Soviet soldiers were wounded in Moscow's offensive earlier this month in the Kunar Valley bordering Pakistan.

The wounded were airlifted to hospitals in Kabul and in the Soviet cities of Tashkent and Dushanbe, they said. They had no estimate of Soviet deaths in the successful drive to relieve a rebel-besieged Afghan Army garrison at Barikot.

The envoys also reported at least two rebel setbacks near Kabul as Soviet forces ambushed guerrillas preparing to attack the capital. Soviet forces used multiple rocket launchers, artillery and attack helicopters to scatter rebels trying to infiltrate the city's security cordons from the north and possibly attack the airport on June 12, they said.

The diplomats said the incidents showed that Moscow's more active defense of Kabul, initiated after the capital came under repeated rocket attacks last autumn, appeared to be at least partly successful.

(Reuters, AP)

Inquiry on Soccer Riot Hears Reports of Errors

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — A Belgian parliamentary investigation into violence at the European Cup soccer final on May 29 heard reports Tuesday of a series of mistakes that contributed to the tragedy that left 38 people dead and more than 450 injured at Heysel stadium here.

The president and secretary-general of the Belgian Football Union gave the longest testimony to the committee of inquiry.

They said that many of their requests made before the match had been refused, that the police had failed to seize fans' weapons and that when they realized something was going wrong two hours before the match, they could not find police officers.

"I accept global political responsibility," Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb told the committee. But he added that it was not his role to intervene in police orders nor to go to the stadium to take charge of the situation.

"The match was well prepared and all measures had been taken considering what we knew," Mr. Nothomb told the investigating committee made up of nine members of the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Belgian parliament.

It must submit a report to the government by July 6 on the responsibilities for the deaths that resulted from a charge by Liverpool fans on nearby Italian fans of Juventus of Turin.

The sudden attack led to panic, a stampede and the death of 38 soccer enthusiasts, most of them Italian, who were trapped in a corner of the stadium where a wall collapsed.

[The part of the Brussels stadium where the 38 died last month looked like a potential trouble spot more than an hour before the riot, the president of the Belgian Football Union said, Reuters reported.

[The official, Louis Wouters, said he noticed on entering the Heysel stadium that many Juventus fans were on the Z-sector terraces, which were supposed to be reserved for local soccer enthusiasts.

[He said that Albert Roosen, secretary-general of the Belgian Football Union, had agreed with him that the presence of such a block of Juventus fans beside the main body of Liverpool fans in sectors X and Y posed a risk of crowd trouble.

Chinese Rioters Sentenced
In Beijing, five participants in a soccer riot received sentences Tuesday ranging from four months to two and a half years in jail and fines as high as \$70, United Press International reported.

The defendants were charged with participating in a May 19 riot following China's 2-1 soccer loss to Hong Kong in a World Cup qualifying match.



Demis Roussos, a Greek singer, and his American secretary, Pamela Smith, leaving the house of Nabih Berri, which is protected by sandbags, after hijackers freed them.

In Crisis, Berri Emerging As the Power in Lebanon

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — His sudden propulsion into the vortex of the latest hijacking drama has confirmed what Beirut watchers have known all along — that Nabih Berri, a soft-spoken, 46-year-old lawyer, is perhaps the most powerful man in Lebanon.

His leadership over the mainstream of the Shiite Muslim movement gives him political power that outstrips that of the Christian president, Amin Gemayel. His position as head of the Amal militia gives him battlefield strength to contend with the Palestinians or the Druze fighters of Walid Jumblatt.

Mr. Berri, who retains a resident permit entitling him to work in the United States and whose first wife and six children live in Dearborn, Michigan, long plotted a steady, moderate course. It was not until Israel invaded Lebanon in the summer of 1982 that he came into his own as a political force.

His crowning success came in February of last year when his militia overpowered Lebanese soldiers in West Beirut, destroying the credibility of the U.S.-backed Lebanese government and proving overnight that he also could perform as a tough-minded military man.

Now the cautious lawyer, who was a reluctant rebel and an unlikely leader in a country where politics is traditionally dominated by warlords and hereditary leaders, has maneuvered himself into the position of the pivotal figure in the fate of the U.S. hostages from the TWA hijacking.

The grandson of two sheikhs and son of a moderately successful trader, Mr. Berri was born in Freeport, Sierra Leone, in 1936. He returned to his parents' hometown of Tibnin in southern Lebanon as a child and attended the Lebanese University of Beirut, where he was president of the Student Association and a member of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, a secular pan-Arab party whose rival branches now rule Syria and Iraq.

In 1963, he graduated from the University of Beirut Law School

and the following year attended the Sorbonne in Paris.

After working with his father in West Africa, he moved to Beirut to open a law office, joining up with a mass Shiite movement called the Movement of the Dispossessed shortly after it was founded in 1974. The movement, led by Imam Moussa Sadr, the Lebanese Shiite spiritual leader, was the first that expressly addressed the grievances of what is now the country's largest religious grouping, the Shiites.

The next year Amal, which means hope, was created as the military wing of the imam's movement. Mr. Berri became a member of its politburo.

In 1980, two years after the mysterious disappearance of the imam on a visit to Libya, Mr. Berri took over as head of Amal despite opposition from some of the elders of the Lebanese Shiite movement.

For them, Mr. Berri represented the newly emergent first generation of Shiite participants in politics, while the religious leadership believed only they could symbolize religious legitimacy.

Mr. Berri also has been opposed by radicals among Lebanon's estimated 1.2 million Shiites, primarily such figures as Hussein Musavi, who founded an Iranian-backed splinter group named Islamic Amal in Baalbeck, and the head of the Islamic fundamentalist Hezbollah, or Party of God, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah.

Although Mr. Berri was able to strengthen and expand Amal, it was not until after the Israeli invasion of 1982 that it became a formidable force.

Mr. Berri expected to help broker a new settlement for his fellow Shiites. He had hoped that the Israelis might leave southern Lebanon cleansed of Palestinian militiamen and that the Gemayel family would bring the Shiites into the government.

Neither event happened and Mr. Berri's middle course contributed to a decline in his influence. He currently is minister of justice, of South Lebanon and of water and electricity.

Ministers Fail to Agree On European Jet Fighter

Reuters

LONDON — West European defense ministers failed Tuesday to agree on plans for a jointly produced jet fighter.

Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine of Britain said after two days of talks that the five-nation group had postponed until next month a decision on the \$30-billion project after failing to agree on a design.

He said that they had referred new options for the European Fighter Aircraft to their national defense industries, which would report back next month.

"We have narrowed the gaps but there are still gaps," he said. Begun two years ago, the project, grouping Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Spain, has been stalled for several months by

disagreements, mainly between Britain and France, over the size of the plane.

With air forces and defense industries in the five nations pressing for a decision, the talks had been called a last chance for agreement on the aircraft.

Mr. Heseltine, who chaired the talks, said: "For the moment there is not the basis on which we can reach agreed decisions."

"We have been able to narrow the options on technical details," he said. "We are now able to instruct industry to prepare a report for mid-July."

He did not say whether the ministers would meet again to discuss the report, to be drawn up by a committee representing the aviation industries of the group members, but he said they were aiming for a final decision in July.

Mr. Heseltine refused to specify the remaining points of disagreement. France has pressed for a light, cheap aircraft suitable for ground attack while Britain has wanted a heavier air combat plane.

The British minister said that in July, "We will have a choice to make within a range of specifications."

"We know we want to get a solution," he added. "We cannot foresee if we will be successful."

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Security At Athens Airport Is Criticized

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, citing the "potential danger of terrorist acts," warned Americans on Tuesday of the dangers of traveling to the Athens airport, where hijackers boarded Trans World Airlines flight 847 on Friday.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said that the action was "aimed only at improving airport security procedures and proficiency" and does not tell Americans not to travel to or from Athens. "We are alerting them that there is an above-average potential for terrorist activity here," he said.

"We have repeatedly made our concerns known to the Greek government in the past and a U.S. airport security team visited Athens in February," Mr. Kalb said. "Although the Greek government has expressed its willingness to improve conditions at the Athens airport, specific steps have not been taken yet and security there is still inadequate."

"We have no choice but to warn our citizens of the potential danger of terrorist acts here," he added. "U.S. citizens and aircraft can use the airport at Athens at their discretion," Mr. Kalb said. "However, the United States is acting to advise citizens of the previous terrorist problems and the potential for additional incidents in the future."

His statement did not refer to Friday's hijacking of the TWA Boeing 727 on a flight from Athens to Rome.

In Athens, Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos called in the U.S. ambassador, Montague Stearns, on Tuesday to deliver a strong protest over the State Department action.

The U.S. statement was described as an "unacceptable, unjustified and unfriendly action" against the Greek government.

The foreign minister told Mr. Stearns that "the American party will be responsible" for any repercussions and consequences produced by the U.S. statement, a ministry statement said.

On Friday, armed Moslem extremists commandeered the plane and began cross-country the Mediterranean between Algiers and Beirut, demanding that Israel release more than 700 Shiite Moslem prisoners as a condition for the release of the passengers.

Mr. Kalb, asked to itemize what terrorist acts at the Athens airport he was referring to, said that on April 4, a terrorist penetrated a gap in the airport perimeter fence, fired a rocket-launched grenade at a Jordanian airliner and escaped. He declined to identify other incidents.

He also declined comment on why, if an American team found security problems at the airport in February and there was an incident in April, the Reagan administration waited until Tuesday to make the warning, with thousands of U.S. tourists flocking to the city on vacation.

Over the weekend, the London-based International Union of Passenger Airlines criticized the government for "being unable to guarantee the safety of passengers using Athens airport." It warned that it would declare a boycott of Greece if the situation continued.

Twice in the past two days the Greek government has dismissed the criticism and implied that airlines were trying to avoid their share of the responsibility. Government officials said the international outcry was orchestrated, unjustified and would hurt Greece's tourism interests and its economy. (UPI, AFP)

Eanes Urges Formation of New Cabinet

Reuters

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes urged Portuguese political parties Tuesday to agree on the formation of a new government to head off the dissolution of parliament.

He made the appeal in a message to the legislature following the collapse of the ruling coalition last week. The Social Democrats left the government of the Socialist prime minister, Mario Soares, depriving him of a majority.

Mr. Eanes said he was ready to make every effort to find a solution. The president has only six months of his own mandate to run and is said to be anxious that parliament ratify Portugal's entry into the European Community, set for Jan. 1.

He said that he was proposing the formation of a government based on a consensus between the parties in parliament that would allow it to govern effectively.

"The president is convinced that the dissolution of parliament would be costly for the country," the message, addressed to the parliamentary speaker, Fernando Amaral, said.

The Social Democratic Party withdrew from the government after a dispute over agrarian and labor reforms. General elections are not normally due until 1987.

Once in Sweden, the four become prominent as activists against U.S. policy and encouraged other American soldiers to desert. Only

WORLD BRIEFS

Walesa Summoned for Questioning

WARSAW (Reuters) — The leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, said Tuesday that he had been summoned for questioning on the same charges under which three other activists of the trade union were jailed last week.

The summons, delivered by messenger to his home in the Baltic port of Gdansk, ordered Mr. Walesa to appear at the office of the provincial prosecutor on Wednesday. Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik and Bogdan Lis, all Solidarity militants, received prison terms for taking part in the leadership of an illegal trade union and fomenting disorder.

The news of Mr. Walesa's summons came shortly after the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, conferred Tuesday with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, for the first time since January 1984. The meeting was the first since the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko by security police last October.

Alleged Mengele Photos Are Printed

MUNICH (AP) — A West German magazine published Tuesday what it said were exclusive photographs of Josef Mengele and quoted his son as saying that the Nazi war criminal felt "no guilt" about his victims at Auschwitz.

Dr. Mengele is held responsible for the deaths of more than 400,000 inmates at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland during World War II.

The Munich-based magazine Bunte said that Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf, 41, had provided hundreds of photographs and letters from his father's prison publication in an attempt to clear up the case. Last week, Mr. Mengele said that his father had died in Brazil in 1979. Brazilian authorities have exhumed a body that is believed to be that of Dr. Mengele. Experts from Brazil, the United States and West Germany are examining the remains to determine if they are those of Dr. Mengele.

Nicaragua Confiscates Land of Critics

MANAGUA (NYT) — The government has confiscated properties belonging to one of its most outspoken critics, Enrique Bolaños Geyer, president of Nicaragua's principal business federation. The government said the land was needed to distribute to peasants. But Mr. Bolaños characterized the confiscation on Monday as a reprisal for his political activities.

The confiscation came after several demonstrations by peasants in the province of Masaya, where Mr. Bolaños and two of his brothers are major owners of a 3,000-acre (1,212-hectare) cotton plantation called Salmata. Mr. Bolaños, who heads the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, charged that the murders were organized by Sandinista agents.

In a speech Friday in Masaya, Jaime Winesack Roman, minister of agrarian reform, said that the decision had been made because the Bolaños family had refused to negotiate with the government over land tenure arrangements. Mr. Bolaños said Monday he had never been invited to such negotiations.

U.S. Puts Arab Satellite in Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — Astronauts aboard the space shuttle Discovery launched a civilian communications satellite on Tuesday as Arab League countries watched the launch.

Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia watched the satellite sail out of the cargo bay 230 miles (374 kilometers) above the Atlantic Ocean, thanked the crew. Saudi Arabia owns the major share of the satellite system, 29 percent, and the balance is held by other Arab League members, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Libya.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said its agreement to launch the French-built satellite for the Arab Satellite Communications Organization "does not constitute recognition or imply political endorsement by the United States of either the PLO or Libya."

Shiites Battle PLO Despite a Truce

BEIRUT (AP) — Shiite Moslem forces battled Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas trapped in Beirut refugee camps without respite throughout Monday night, ignoring a Syrian-sponsored cease-fire, according to reports Tuesday. Police said 11 persons had been killed and 25 wounded.

Shiite militiamen and members of the Lebanese Army hit the Borge Barajani camp with tank-gun fire and mortars. Palestinians in the hills east of Beirut retaliated with rocket barrages on Shiite neighborhoods. The 13-point truce accord was signed by Palestinians opposing Yasser Arafat's leadership of the PLO. It called for withdrawal of all heavy weapons and militiamen from the camps, the return of refugees and the transfer of security duties to a Lebanese Army unit of mixed religion.

2 U.S. Spy Suspects Plead Not Guilty

SAN FRANCISCO (Combined Dispatches) — Jerry A. Whitworth and Arthur J. Walker, two suspected members of a Soviet spy ring, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to federal espionage charges. Mr. Whitworth, who pleaded here, is charged with conspiring to pass U.S. Navy secrets to the Soviet Union. Arthur J. Walker, who pleaded in Norfolk, Virginia, is charged with espionage.

In an interview broadcast Tuesday, Laura Walker Snyder, the daughter of John A. Walker Jr., the accused leader of the spy ring, said her father had used intimidation and emotional manipulation to try to recruit her and her brother as spies. Michael L. Walker, a navy seaman, is also charged in the case. Arthur J. Walker is the brother of John A. Walker Jr.

"First he'd break you down," she said of her father. "He'd tell you that you would never amount to anything in life. Then he would say, 'Let me help you make a lot of money.' He tried to make you think everybody was doing it, that this is the way countries were run."

For the Record

A suspected Basque separatist shot and killed a paramilitary civil guardman on Tuesday in the Spanish Basque town of Santurce. (AP) A Trieste court convicted three Lebanese citizens on Tuesday of smuggling plastic explosives into Italy in an operation linked to a terrorist group in Lebanon. (AP)

French railroad unions called a one-day strike from midnight Tuesday over layoffs, wages and working hours. More than half the country's railroads were expected to be disrupted. (Reuters)

Two suspected members of a Soviet spy ring pleaded not guilty Tuesday in federal courts in Norfolk, Virginia, and San Francisco. Arthur J. Walker has been indicted on seven espionage-related counts, and Jerry A. Whitworth has been indicted on one count of conspiracy. (UPI)

Bodies believed to be those of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent and his pilot, also an American, were found Tuesday near Guadalajara, police said. The two are thought to have been killed by Mexican narcotics traffickers. (UPI)

Scientists declared the current volcanic activity at Mount St. Helens in Washington state officially over on Tuesday. They said that swells of the lava dome in the volcano's crater had stopped. (UPI)

Sweden's Assimilated GIs

(Continued From Page 1)

tially called themselves, were denied political refugee status, they were welcomed far more here than in Canada. Indeed, they were lionized in some intellectual and cultural circles.

"The United States is no longer the country to which rebels and revolutionaries flee," wrote Vilhelm Moberg, author of "The Immigrants," an epic novel about the journey of 19th-century Swedish peasants to the United States. "Just this category of people are instead now leaving the U.S.A. and going in exile to Canada and Europe. For me, these Americans fulfill the great heritage of our country; in reality they are faithful to this heritage."

"It all seems like such a long time ago," said Richard Bailey, 37, an inventory control manager for a small electronic components company in suburban Stockholm. He deserted from Southeast Asia in November 1967 with three other Americans and came to Sweden from Japan.

Nearly all the Americans who did stay have visited back home, but the question of returning permanently is not an easy one. "I still get calls from my parents in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, trying to get us to move back," said Washington, who married a Dane and has two children. "But they aren't living any better there than we are here."

Once in Sweden, the four become prominent as activists against U.S. policy and encouraged other American soldiers to desert. Only

Year-Old

signatures with letters and numbers, and a small photograph of a person.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Sea, Sand, Salt Air
And Blissful Silence

Two New York beaches, Jones Beach on Long Island and Orchard Beach in the Bronx, have special zones where portable radios cannot be played. Joseph Lessinski, the Jones Beach superintendent, marvels: "All you hear is the wind and the ocean. It is fantastic!"

But for some people, the New York Times notes, it just wouldn't be summer without popular music throbbering from a transistor radio on a beach blanket. One such is Michael Ashcroft, deputy manager for the Long Island State Park Commission. The new zones are fine for those who want them, he says, but "I kind of get used to the cacophony of sounds — the hit songs of summer, the Coppertone commercials."

Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan, who likes to give people good news, has made a habit of personally telephoning those he intends to nominate as ambassadors. Unlike telephones, no word is ever known for sure. There is only one meaning when diplomats-in-waiting ask each other, "Did you get the phone call?"

The makers of high-priced Boar's Head Ham are running ads claiming that their product is on display in the windows of some New York delicatessens, but cheaper brands are being served. Boar's Head urges consumers to ask the counterperson to see the company brand on the ham before it is sliced, then "make sure the ham is just showed you ends up on the slicer."

A campaign is on to refurbish the Federal Hall National Memorial on Wall Street in New York. Built in 1842, it occupies the site where George Washington was sworn in as president, and his statue stands in front of it. The white-columned building is often mistaken for the New York Stock Exchange. In fact, it was first a customs house, then the U.S. sub-Treasury and now is a museum.

Washington officeholders receive a constant stream of party and dinner invitations. How do



DANCE ENTHUSIASTS — Nancy Reagan, left, the wife of the U.S. president, attending the opening of the Dance Theater of Harlem at the Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Center in New York. Next to Mrs. Reagan is Reginald Herrera, chairman of the event.

they cope? Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and his wife, Ursula, use a classic Washington social maneuver that Mrs. Meese calls "the D.B.," the drop-by. While car and driver wait, they pop in, greet the host and hostess, circle the room, exit and head for the next affair.

A generation or two ago many a Middle Western farmer got a free paint job for his barn which included the legend "Chew Mail Pouch Tobacco — Treat Yourself to the Best" in letters several feet high. The last Mail Pouch sign painter, Harley Warrick, 60, no longer is employed by the tobacco company, but keeps busy: "I do about 30 or 40 a year for people who just want a sign on their barn or living room wall."

The French Embassy in Washington is distributing a large (11 by 14 inches, or about 28 by 36 centimeters), slick quarterly

magazine called "France" to a nonpaying list of 75,000 people considered to be influential. The number is to grow to 150,000 in September. Paid for by French corporate advertising, the magazine is in English for American consumption. It will promote tourism and tell its readers more about France.

Phyllis Schlafly, the conservative activist who opposes the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, who is for it, have found themselves at neighboring tables in a Washington restaurant last week. Mrs. Schlafly asked to be moved to a table further away. Mrs. Schroeder got in the last word: "I was shocked she wasn't here fixing dinner for her husband."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

U.S. Commission Rejects Pay Based on Comparable Worth

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled unanimously that federal law does not require employers to give men and women equal pay for different jobs of comparable worth.

The five-member federal commission said Monday that if jobs were comparable, the fact that they paid different amounts was not in and of itself proof of discrimination.

Jobs are said to be of comparable worth if they require comparable levels of knowledge, skill and effort and if their responsibilities and working conditions are comparable.

Labor unions and women's groups have embraced comparable worth as a way to reduce the differences in pay between jobs held mainly by women, such as nursing and secretarial work, and jobs held mainly by men, such as truck driving and warehouse work, which tend to pay more.

Clarence Thomas, the chairman of the commission, said Monday's ruling was the first decision by the agency on the issue. He said it would apply to all public and private employers with 15 or more employees.

Mr. Thomas said, "We are convinced that Congress never authorized the government to take on wholesale restructuring of wages that were set by non-sex-based decisions of employers, by collective bargaining or by the marketplace."

The ruling was hailed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, but denounced by unions and women's groups.

Jerry Jasinski, executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, saw the decision as "a signal that the whole movement for comparable worth is diminishing." He said "employers should rest easier" knowing that the commission "will not get into the business of determining the inherent worth of jobs."

Winn Newman, a lawyer who has represented the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and other unions in similar cases, said that with the decision, the commission was "perpetuating sex discrimination and playing into the hands of sex bigots."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 bans discrimination in compensation. Mr. Newman said. And the Supreme Court, without explicitly addressing the issue of comparable worth, said in 1981 that the 1964 law could apply even where jobs were not identical.

Monday's decision concerned the Housing Authority of Rockford, Illinois. Female employees charged that the Housing Authority paid less to people on the administrative staff, such as secretaries, than it did to people on the maintenance staff, such as janitors and custodians. Women accounted for 85 percent of the administrative staff, while men accounted for 88 percent of the maintenance staff.

The women, represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees,

said that the jobs held mainly by women required at least as much skill, effort and responsibility as the jobs held mainly by men.

"We found no evidence that the pay difference was due to sex," Mr. Thomas said, "and therefore we could not infer that sex was a factor in wage setting."

The other members of the commission are Tony E. Gallegos, William A. Webb, Fred W. Alvarez and R. Gault Silberman. All were appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, an advisory body led by Reagan appointees, has also rejected the doctrine of comparable worth. But Mr. Thomas said his agency had arrived at its position independently.

Reagan Calls for Review
Of Military Purchasing

By Gerald M. Boyd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has formally announced that the administration is forming a bipartisan commission for a broad review of Pentagon procurement. The action follows congressional and public concern about waste in the military.

Mr. Reagan, who announced the creation of the commission on Monday, said that it would operate independently of the administration. He said it would be headed by David Packard, a former deputy secretary of defense who is the co-founder and chairman of the Hewlett-Packard Co.

The president said he would name 15 other members shortly and added that they will include business, law, and academic leaders.

The commission is being created at a time of unfavorable publicity about Pentagon purchases of items such as \$7,622 coffeepots and \$400 socket wrenches. Three weeks ago, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger released three U.S. Navy officers of their duties after reports that a supply depot under their command had paid the Grumman Aerospace Corp. \$659 for each of seven ashtrays for navy planes.

Mr. Reagan said that the administration, under Mr. Weinberger's direction, has done a "tremendous job at ferreting out waste and fraud."

But he said that "a public misconception has developed from all

of this, a misconception born, at least in part, of a drumbeat of propaganda and demagoguery that denies the real accomplishment of these last four years."

The commission is to make recommendations on management, organization, decision-making, and procurement at the Pentagon, Mr. Reagan said.

"It's my expectation that the commission will send us an eventual blueprint for action," he said. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the panel would operate for about a year and would probably make interim recommendations next spring and issue a final report in June.

House Expands
U.S. Water Act

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has unanimously voted to renew and expand the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Among the amendments adopted by the House on Monday was a provision requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to decide in the next three years whether and how to regulate a list of more than 60 water pollutants. Since the law was enacted in 1974, the agency has provided standards for controlling 22 pollutants. The House also voted to require states to develop programs to protect underground sources of drinking water.

Year-Old Peace Plan in Colombia Is in Shambles

By Juan De Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

BOGOTA — A year after the signing of cease-fire agreements with leftist guerrilla groups, the pacification program sponsored by President Betancur has broken down.

Armed political violence and banditry continue in both urban and rural areas. Three army brigades with helicopter gunships and field artillery were battling this week against columns of up to 250 heavily armed guerrillas in the central Cauca River valley.

The cease-fire agreements were negotiated directly by Mr. Betancur, and the major Colombian guerrilla groups signed them last spring and summer. They called for the armed insurgents to lay down their arms and offered amnesty under the supervision of a national peace commission. Mr. Betancur also promised major political and social reforms.

The truce has not held. The military has blamed the guerrillas, who continue armed operations. The guerrillas have blamed the military, rightist vigilantes, the traditional political parties in Congress and Mr. Betancur's minister of government, Jaime Castro.

Mr. Betancur, who made political peace the great cause of his administration when he was elected in 1982, is blamed by everybody. His popularity has plunged in recent polls, which also reflect discontent over rising inflation and record unemployment of 14 percent.

"The peace process has divided the Colombian people," said the Reverend Romulo Trujillo, acting bishop of the diocese of Neiva, capital of Huila department, a center of recent violence.

To mark their displeasure with the current situation the guerrilla groups, together with the Communist Party's labor union confederation, have scheduled a "national

day of protest," with work stoppages and protest marches, for Thursday.

The armed forces and national police have been placed on full alert. The defense minister, General Miguel Vega Uribe, has called the protest the work of a "terrorist movement." Some protest organizers have been arrested, and security forces have announced the seizing of explosives and the uncovering of plans to sabotage transportation, communications and electric services.

When the government announced on May 21, 1984, that a cease-fire agreement had been reached with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, the armed wing of the Communist Party, there was hope that the road to peace had been opened. The Revolutionary Armed Forces was the largest of the four active guerrilla forces, with 9,000 armed men.

Prospects for peace seemed to strengthen in August, when the second largest guerrilla group, the April 19 Movement, generally known as M-19, signed a similar peace agreement. As a result, some of its most important leaders were released from jail.

But many of the freed M-19 leaders quickly rejoined armed groups in the hills.

According to Alvaro Fryd, the principal leader of M-19, "Peace has not begun yet because peace is the social reforms promised by Betancur, which have not yet come."

One reason for the lack of reforms is that Mr. Betancur did not

consult with congressional leaders on his peace promises. Such changes, as the expropriation of land for distribution to peasants and the direct popular election of mayors are highly controversial.

A proposal by the president that the traditional political parties form a "national pact" to approve a package of reforms was rejected by the Liberal Party, the moderate opposition force in Congress.

Mr. Betancur, a maverick Conservative Party member, tries to govern on the basis of personal popularity over the heads of the major parties. But with his popularity declining he has little support in Congress now. He is barred by the constitution from running for re-election when Colombia votes for a new president next May.

On the left, Mr. Betancur is no longer viewed as reliable. The guerrillas whom he used to court at meetings at the presidential palace now say he has betrayed them.

As a result, Colombia's violence has not been slowed by the pacification plan. Rightist death squads linked to the local police are killing union leaders and political activists of the left, and leftist guerrillas and criminals are extorting money from businessmen, kidnapping wealthy landowners for ransom and killing suspected informers.

"The violence that had been confined to remote areas by the military before the so-called peace plan is now being brought into the cities," said Enrique Santos Castillo, editor of El Tiempo, Colombia's leading newspaper.

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Broker Accused of Fraud
Is Slain in Japan on TV

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Two men wielding swords hacked to death on Tuesday the chairman of a company that has been linked to a massive gold fraud, as television cameras filmed the incident through a window at the man's home, the police said.

Kazuo Nagano, 32, the chairman of the brokerage firm Toyota Shoji, was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital in Osaka, the police said. Television crews had been staking out Mr. Nagano's home in Osaka for the past week, as his company was suspected of being involved in a fraud case involving more than \$800 million in fictitious gold sales.

The TV tape showed two men armed with samurai swords breaking the windows of the apartment and rushing in, followed by screams and cries from inside.

The cameras managed to record only blurred images of the scene, as the inside of the room was partly screened by a curtain across the window.

After a few minutes, the two men emerged, their arms covered in blood, still carrying their blood-stained swords.

The police confirmed that the body found in the apartment was that of Mr. Nagano. They arrested the two men, a 30-year-old construction worker and the 56-year-old owner of a small iron works.

The Toyota Shoji network, which is not related to Toyota Motor Corp., has 90 branches and 7,000 salesmen.

exchange their certificates for real gold, but no investors had successfully obtained their gold.

According to press reports based on complaints, court cases, and police reports across the country, Toyota Shoji allegedly defrauded 30,000 people of about 200 billion yen (more than \$800 million).

The police searched the company's head office in Osaka on Friday, but found no trace of gold.

Mr. Nagano was questioned by police at his home Monday. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet, or legislature, last week that the affair "would involve a criminal and inhuman act if it turned out that people with no financial knowledge or elderly people had been deprived of their life savings and pensions."



CIAO



BAUME & MERCIER
GENEVE 1830

Aldebert
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70, fg Saint-Honore - Palais des Congres, Porte Maillot
CANNES: 19, La Croisette

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Yurts: Portable Homes Spur Feud on U.S. Range

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

KELLY, Wyoming — The bitter political issue in Teton County these days is the yurt and teepee advisory committee, which is variously seen as a boon to orderly development and a threat to the frontier ethic.

"It's a question of personal freedom," said Colleen Cabot, 33, a resident who has followed the committee closely. "People think they should be free to choose a structure

without a lot of hassle from some government board."

The structure that Ms. Cabot chose as her home is a yurt — a portable, igloo-shaped, wood-and-canvas affair that was perfected on the Mongolian steppes in the days of Genghis Khan and has found its way to this splendidly scenic county of 11,000 people just south of Yellowstone National Park.

Ms. Cabot's one-room home is part of a small community of yurts perched like white cupcake on a

green meadow beneath the majestic peaks of the Teton range.

"I think all of us were attracted by the economics of the yurt," she said. Her home cost about \$6,000, including built-in furniture. Monthly utility bills run about \$6, and the yurts, which are 20 feet (about 6 meters) in diameter and rise to 22 feet at their center, can be kept warm in the subzero winters here on about \$20 worth of wood a month.

Land is scarce here. Ninety-eight percent of the county is owned by the federal government and half of the rest by a clique of ranchers. Housing is also expensive, so economies are important.

But Ms. Cabot and her neighbors say the real attraction of their homes is the kinship with nature that yurts provide.

"There's only the minutest membrane between you and the outside," Ms. Cabot says. "I hear the wind rustling and the birds flying by. I hear the river rushing after a rain. And the light, the light! It's just really exquisite through that white canvas wall."

"That's what just about everybody says after they've been in one," said Dick Simmons. He built the first yurt in Teton County six years ago and lives with his wife

and two children in one near Ms. Cabot's.

"We've always felt that if we could just get everybody to try it, just for one night even, there wouldn't be any questions about us," he said.

But important forces in Teton County have raised questions about the yurt.

Vicky Binderup, a legal secretary who lives near the yurt meadow, sent a formal query to the county commission challenging the yurt's status under the zoning code.

The county attorney launched a study of the yurt and another traditional structure that some residents of Teton County call home, the teepee.

The attorney ruled last fall that neither yurts nor teepees complied with the zoning law. The county board banned yurt construction. And the planning commission established a yurt and teepee advisory committee to deal with existing unauthorized structures.

To many residents of this live-and-let-live region, where individualism is a proud and cherished possession, those actions reeked of the rankest Big Brotherism.

But others were pleased with the crackdown, because the yurt does not fit the image that some business people want to create for Jackson Hole.

Traditionally a ranching area, the valley is turning into a glitzy, upper-bracket vacation resort similar to Aspen and Sun Valley.

It is feared that if the yurt is not restricted, the county might be forced to be equally open to another alternative structure — the mobile home. Mobile homes are strictly controlled by the county as to numbers, facilities and appearance.

When the board sought volunteers for the yurt and teepee advisory committee, only five persons responded. One was Mrs. Binderup, who had first challenged the yurts. The other four were present or former yurt or teepee dwellers.

As a result, as Mrs. Binderup says, the committee resembles an advocacy group. In fact, the committee's final report recommends that yurts and teepees be permitted in communities like the one on the green meadow.

That proposal is to be offered to the commissioners this week, and the yurt and teepee people are optimistic that it will be accepted.

"It would just feel awful to be in a place where the government decrees that you can't even live in a teepee," says Mr. Simmons. "If that's all the freedom we have, we might as well live in some city in the East where everybody gets hampered into the same mold. Who needs that?"



TIBET ASSIGNMENT — Members of a fact-finding team of Tibet's government-in-exile, which is based in India, were in Hong Kong on Tuesday en route to Beijing. The delegation, led by Kun-ngo W.G. Kundeling, right, is to spend two months in China to see how Tibetans are faring under communist rule. Tibet was annexed by China in 1951.

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Italians, Agca Deny Deal to Implicate Soviet Bloc

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Former Italian intelligence officials and the Turk who shot Pope John Paul II denied Tuesday that there was ever a deal, involving organized crime figures, to cover testimony implicating Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in a plot to kill the pope.

Testifying in court, Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting, said: "I have

never met any member of the Camorra," the Naples gang.

Giovanni Pandico, a confessed Camorra member now testifying in a major trial against the mob, has accused the former deputy head of military intelligence, Pietro Musumeci, of using organized crime leaders to assure Mr. Agca that he would be freed if he implicated the Soviet bloc in the shooting.

General Musumeci and other senior officials of the Defense Ministry's intelligence unit are on trial in Rome accused of subverting the service to enrich themselves and to create a network to hinder the Communist Party from coming to power.

Luigi Bacherini, a lawyer for General Musumeci, dismissing the charge of interference in Mr. Agca's testimony, said the general was suspended on June 6, 1981, after investigators uncovered a spurious Masonic lodge suspected of coordinating illegal activities.

Mr. Pandico has said that General Musumeci met Raffaele Cutolo, the Camorra head, on March 1, 1982, to arrange the deal.

Reports have surfaced of contacts between crime figures and the secret services in the shooting of the pope.

The intelligence services have confirmed that they sent two agents to question Mr. Agca in December 1981, but have denied they

sought to influence his testimony.

For over a year after he shot the pope, Mr. Agca claimed he acted alone. He only began implicating others, first Turkish extremists and later Bulgaria, in May 1982.

In his testimony Tuesday, largely about the number of gunmen in St. Peter's Square, Mr. Agca contradicted earlier points and made errors on details. He again admitted he lied in pre-trial investigations.

Struggle for Human Rights Still Vigorous in East Bloc States

(Continued From Page 1)

This spring, in the face of the third round of price increases in three years, to wildcat strikes and other signs of renewed worker restiveness.

International tensions over the continued deployment of nuclear missiles also have served to promote dissent. In East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the recent stationing of nuclear-tipped Soviet-made battlefield weapons has provoked unofficial attacks on Warsaw Pact policy.

Some East European dissident groups, searching for common ground with West European peace movements, are hoping to enlist those movements in pressuring Soviet bloc regimes to honor commitments to human rights. This was the underlying message of the Prague appeal issued in March by some members of Czechoslovakia's best-known opposition group, Charter 77.

"The general idea is that peace in Europe is inseparably linked to observance of human rights," said Jiri Hajek, a former Czechoslovak foreign minister, who signed the appeal.

The appeal went on to address another topic that is a current focus of dissident thought: the division of Europe. No one expects any

East-West lines to be redrawn in the foreseeable future. But some feel obliged to raise the issue, especially in this year of 40th-anniversary celebrations recalling the defeat of Hitler's tyranny and the spread of Stalin's.

The 45 signatories of the Prague statement described their dissent simply as "an opening for discussion." They urged East and West to pursue cooperative arrangements that could ease Europe's split.

Among the suggestions put forward were the start of talks between the Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact about the dissolution of the two military blocs and the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from the territories of their European allies; the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe; an accord between the European Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon); and the reunification of the two Germanys.

While clearly utopian, the appeal drew some supportive echoes from other parts of the Eastern bloc.

"Nobody thinks the Soviets are ready to discuss the issue," said Miklos Haraszti, an editor of a leading dissident journal in Budapest. "But the logic is that the earlier

one begins to speak to the Russians about it and be firm about the need for a discussion, the earlier they'll be ready to listen."

The last major attempt to reform a Communist system from within was Alexander Dubcek's sweeping but short-lived "Prague Spring" in 1968, which the Russians strangled. Since then, opposition movements have stayed outside Communist establishments and official structures.

The rise of the Solidarity movement, however, added a new dimension in Poland.

"Solidarity was the first to stand up and demand a dialogue with the authorities and respect for itself as a player in the game," said Mihai Botz, one of Romania's most celebrated dissidents. "For the first time, there were two real actors."

The elimination of the union dashed hopes that a new model of pluralistic politics could take hold in the Soviet bloc. When searching now for an optimum model of relations between a Communist regime and society, East European and Western analysts point to Hungary.

There, Janos Kadar, the party leader, has done well in generating a high degree of conformity while

tolerating some degree of unsupervised individual initiative.

Parliamentary elections just held in Hungary required for the first time that at least two candidates run for each seat. More significantly, a rules change permitted the nomination of candidates from the floor at neighborhood caucuses.

Party officials proved adept at blocking dissidents who tried to test the real openness of the electoral reform. Nominating caucuses in Budapest's 5th District were packed with party loyalists on the evening that two prominent opposition figures, the philosopher Gáspár Miklos Tamas and the architect Laszlo Rajk, were seeking election.

Nonetheless, the formal invitation to nonofficial candidates to participate seemed to be a way of giving various interest groups a chance to express contrary views.

Although all the East European governments are hostile to dissent, they vary in the harshness with which they deal with opponents. Poland and Hungary are the most restrained; Romania is the most oppressive.

Poland remains the most restless case in the Communist camp. Unofficial lectures and discussion

groups, often on taboo subjects, take place frequently, and underground cabarets and other artistic productions are not uncommon. Illegal literature circulates widely. Opposition activists operate throughout the country, attempting to build professional and artistic groups to parallel the official ones.

"The underground operation is much more developed than it was before the rise of Solidarity," said Krzysztof Sliwinski, a Roman Catholic intellectual. "Now it's a business, like the black market. This ensures it will stay."

At the moment, the contest in Poland appears stalemated. The authorities concede that they are not winning converts, but they say Solidarity's popularity has worn thin, leaving a growing middle ground of uncommitted Poles. But some opposition activists insist that society's patience with the Jaruzelski regime is running out.

In Czechoslovakia, the harsh experience of the 1968 Soviet invasion and subsequent normalization process has caused the public to recoil from political involvement. Most have chosen withdrawal into private activities and consumerism over resistance and dissent.

Yet the Charter 77 movement carries on. It is a constellation of people, now numbering 1,200 signatories, from various political orientations and religious backgrounds pressing the Prague regime to comply with international commitments to human rights.

In Hungary, dissident activity is confined to a small group of intellectuals and is centered around an array of underground journals, most notably, A Hírmondó (The Messenger) and Beszelo (The Talker). They have drawn attention to allegations of mistreatment of Hungarian minorities in Romania and Czechoslovakia. They also have called for a public reassessment of the factors behind the Soviet suppression of Hungary's 1956 rebellion.

In East Germany, Protestant churches shield a movement that questions the nuclear military policies of the Warsaw Pact as well as the Atlantic alliance. Some Protestant synods have denounced the stationing of new Soviet battlefield weapons in the country.

In Bulgaria, there is little sign of dissent, although several mysterious explosions last year were widely believed to have been politically motivated.

In Romania, where living conditions are the harshest in Eastern Europe, there has been no major reported worker protest since a 1977 strike by coal miners in the Jiu Valley over food shortages and poor conditions. An attempt two years later by a small Bucharest group of intellectuals and workers to form a free trade union was quickly smothered by the jailing of the leaders of the initiative.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev's election as the Soviet leader has stirred hopes of at least technocratic reforms throughout the bloc, possibly with some democratic elements. But in the region's dissident communities, there is little expectation that he will promote political liberalization.

It seems inevitable that the bloc will continue to be marked by an uneasy peace, with small opposition groups carrying the banners of human rights and a united Europe against their unelected governments.

"We have no illusions for ourselves that we'll have a repetition of the Prague Spring," said Mr. Hajek, 72, looking weary but sounding wise.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Electric Troubadour' Builds His Own Market

By Michael Zwarg
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chris De Burgh has sold out the Royal Albert Hall: his latest album, "Man on the Line," went platinum in West Germany and Switzerland and gold in Britain; he fills 8,000-seat Canadian hockey rinks; the single "High On Emotion" sold 500,000 copies in France; his album "Eastern Wind" was the second-largest seller in Norwegian history, and he recently performed for 30,000 people in Basel. Chris who?

De Burgh is an electric troubadour, a Celtic rocker, one of those rare performers whose success does not fit into preconceived molds. He built his own market on the periphery, parallel to "Top of the Pops" and MTV, not a lot of visibility all at once, but when the Celtic mist that seems to envelop him clears it comes to millions of albums and hundreds of thousands of dollars gross per concert. A&M records calls him their "worst-kept secret."

Like Paul Collins, one of rock's biggest names, De Burgh is a small unimposing figure at first sight — even a fan might pass him by on the street without a double-take. But you soon sense a powerful inner force, a giant dose of confidence that frees him from the outside eyes that usually dominate stars of his proportion. For example he apologizes each time he mentions his sales figures. He chalks this up to the fact that he lives in Ireland: "My closest friends are my oldest friends. I don't know anybody in the music business back home. Ireland is a country where to be successful is almost not acceptable. If you walk into a pub out of a Rolls-Royce wearing a flashy suit and buy everybody a drink they absolutely hate you because you are pointing a finger at them saying they should be out there working harder. So I've gotten in the habit of being quiet about my career."

Then he stops for a minute and adds, "I hope that doesn't come across as false humility."

The humility is no more false than his songs, which come right at you without ticks or pomposity. He sings them with a sort of necessity that overcomes what otherwise might be a rather ordinary voice. They are about jealousy, loneliness, the night, terrorism. If you listen several times you might find other levels. He explains it like this: "I like to present a picture that is full of most of the reality of concrete objects, but the colors have to be filled in by the listener on the

basis of their own interests. If you look closer there's usually another texture. I like a bit of ambiguity. Maybe that's because I studied English."

His father was working for an earthmoving company in the Congo in 1959. De Burgh was 11 at the time. When the political situation deteriorated, the family "made a dash for it." His mother's father lived in Ireland and invited them to share a 12th-century castle he was thinking of buying. They made a guesthouse out of a wing to support themselves.

Young De Burgh "carried the bags, poured the wine and spilled the soup." He was "one of the 50 million kids who picked up a guitar after the Beatles." By the age of 15 he would play and sing for the guests in the evenings — songs by Bob Dylan, Irish folk tunes, whatever he had learned that day.

After attending an English public school, he majored in French and English at Trinity College in Dublin, then went to London to try and write songs. "It seemed like such a wonderful way to express oneself." Meanwhile, he delivered flowers to "attractive ladies in negligees at 10 in the morning, pushed a wheelbarrow in Covent Garden, went to the market at 6 A.M. to pick up turkeys for a butcher in Kensington."

The first time he played one of his songs in public, a girl "came up to me and said how much she had loved it. It made me cry. She opened the door to a completely new world. I had communicated to someone. Every time I thought about music I got excited, I just had to give it a shot."

By the 1970s he was the opening act for Supertramp, singing solo with his guitar. Once in Canada, "50 impatient rowdies began to boo me. I thought, 'No, I've crossed the Atlantic to do this, I'm not going to stop.' To succeed in this business you need a lot of neck. I've never believed it's the most talented that necessarily succeed. You have to have a combination of terrific confidence and strength to take the jumps."

So far he has not penetrated the U.S. market. But he tours Europe with his rock group and three trailer loads of equipment. He has a fan club. There are gold and platinum records on his wall. But fortune in this business is fickle. Supertramp has fallen on hard times. De Burgh has offered them the opportunity to open for him.

Explaining his success, he says:



Chris De Burgh

"I feel that Celtic melancholy very strongly. Those mists come out in my songs. When I go to the west of Ireland, I get the shivers standing on the moors looking at the mountains on one side and the sea on the other. It's raining over here, the sun is shining over there and there's always a rainbow somewhere. It takes me back to the dawn of European civilization."

After listening to De Burgh perform, the singer and poet Leonard Cohen told him: "Nobody sings like an Irishman."

Chris De Burgh: Poitiers, France, June 19; Toulouse, June 20; Marseille, June 22.

Restoration Romp at Versatile Lyric Hammersmith

By Sheridan Moeley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Though by no means exempt from the financial crisis facing most subsidized London theaters, the Lyric Hammersmith under Peter James has at least managed not to lock itself into restrictive artistic policies designed for richer and easier times.

THE LONDON STAGE

Indeed, one of the attractions of this West London playhouse is its unpredictability: James seems to program it much after the fashion of an art-house cinema, taking in whatever appeals to him.

The current double is a fair indication of Hammersmith's breadth of interest: While a new American two-hander plays in the Studio, the main stage is given over to a production from the Haymarket Leicester of "The London Cuckolds." Written in 1681 "by Edward Ravenscroft, Gent," the play has had only one London staging since 1782, that at the Royal Court five years ago. Then as now, the direc-

tor was Stuart Burge, who has made the discovery of this Restoration romp something of a personal crusade. He now has a new adaptation by John Byrne that cuts at least two major characters and pulls the whole affair a lot closer to Feydeau than Wycherley.

This is a period bedroom farce principally concerned with a couple of aldermen obsessed by the honor of their wives, honor that is swiftly lost to a couple of urban rakes in a plot of infinite complexity. It is built like a steam engine; once fueled, it gathers speed and finally runs away with itself. Along the track there are some marvelous diversions: Loveday (Malcolm Sinclair), in love with one of the wives but knowing her to have another lover and a cooked dinner hidden away in a cupboard, convinces her husband that by witchcraft he can summon ready-cooked meals out of thin air. He gets fed, the other lover escapes and the wife eventually has to show Loveday her gratitude. In these games husbands are not the only losers; one hopeful lover (Michael Maloney) gets himself wedged in a ground-floor window while chamber pots are inadvertently emptied over him. Asked later to relate his adventures, he murmurs, "Fire, rape, confusion and misfortune," as though these were daily occurrences, which in Ravenscroft's London they presumably were.

It is difficult to be quite so enthusiastic about what is going on downstairs in the Lyric Studio. William Mastroianni is chiefly known in Britain for "Extremities," a play that required Helen Mirren

to trap a rapist in a fireplace; his "The Woolgatherer" suggests at best one of those student dramas that used to win awards on American campuses in the days when everyone thought the future of drama lay somewhere in Albee's "Zoo Story."

The ritual odd couple here are a girl from the five-and-dime store and a long-distance truck driver she has taken to her boarded-up Philadelphia attic, whose previous tenant committed suicide. "She died of an overdose of rope," quips the truck driver, "and left a poem behind? Suppose she'd been a novelist?"

The dialogue from there is all downhill, while the plotting is remarkably uneventful. The girl keeps a large collection of men's

sweaters in her cupboard and may simply be in search of another winter woolly, which would at least explain the title. But woolly is the word for this lethargic duologue, though Kate Lock and George Irving play the couple endearingly enough.

Tom Gallagher's "Mr. Joyce Is Leaving Paris" has returned to the King's Head, 13 years after its first London production there. It remains an intriguingly bitchy portrait of the artist as a young and old man, and is concerned not so much with the literary achievements of James Joyce as the destruction he wrought on his family. The show opens with Joyce at 26 in Trieste, already drunk and in debt and

learning on his "bled-bloody-dry" brother Stanislaus. Urged to stick a knife in his integrity and sell something, if only "Dubliners" to Dubliners, Joyce — cragily well played by Simon Roberts — is seen as a rundown alcoholic cripple desperately envious of Synge and enraged by the notion of all those critics not yet even born "who will grow fat and windy on me."

The notion of "Finnegans Wake" as "the most complicated insurance policy ever devised by a writer" because its constant study will keep the author alive in the textbooks, and the rage Joyce feels at a God who "could give me such a brain in the body of a lavatory attendant," give Gallagher's biographical entertainment much of its energy and interest.

Pergolesi Double Bill in Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE — Though he died at the age of 26 (in 1736), Giovanni Battista Pergolesi managed to compose an impressive number of works, and in his posthumous popularity an even larger number has been attributed to him. A muddled Italian edition some decades ago only complicated the situation. But the Pergolesi research center in New York, under the guidance of Barry Brook, is bringing order out of chaos and critical editions are beginning to appear.

Luckily, this scholarship has not remained confined within the walls of academe. A few years ago, a revival of Pergolesi's "Flaminio" in a critical edition was an international success. And this year's Maggio Musicale includes a Pergolesi double bill, "Adriano in Siria" and the intermezzo "Livia e Tracolla." It has just opened at the historic Teatro della Pergola.

The 18th-century custom of performing the two acts of a comic work to separate the three acts of a serious opera has long since disappeared, so its resuscitation

here was interesting in itself. After the noble arias of Hadrian, Sabina and the Oriental princess in Metastasio's lofty, elegant, serious libretto, the coarse Neapolitan jokes and knockabout farce of the intermezzo were a welcome change, and it, too, had delightful music, thematically linked with the other work, making the two pieces a coherent, fluent whole.

They also made a long evening, but the committed conducting of Marcello Panni and the stylish singing of the largely young cast dispelled any threat of boredom. Valeria Buianni and Silvano Pagnucca were vivacious and musical as the comic Livia and Tracolla. In "Adriano," Eleonora Jankovic brought dignity and authority to the title role. Daniela Dessy, the future Empress Sabina, was meltingly sweet and technically impressive; her long, lyrical lines were beautifully executed.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy and writes about the arts.

This is the start of something very big.



Roland Petit's 'Blue Angel' Is a Triumph in West Berlin

By James Helme Sutcliffe

BERLIN — The newest ballet choreographed by Roland Petit, commissioned and performed by the ballet of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin, earned a 20-minute standing ovation at its world premiere. A triumphant success in recent Germany, this ensures that the ballet will enter the company's permanent repertoire.

It is based on Heinrich Mann's novel "Professor Urat," which, with important alterations in characterization and story line, was turned into the landmark Marlene Dietrich movie "The Blue Angel" in 1930. Petit's two-act, two-hour ballet, with a new score by Marins Constant, goes back to the plot of the novel while retaining the better known title of the film.

Sleazily atmospheric night-club scenes with an Art Nouveau ambience alternate with student high jinks in the classroom and in the streets of a small medieval German town, brilliantly evoked by the Czech designer Josef Svoboda. The towers and gables of the town are conjured up by shapes cut out of the lower edge of a white backdrop that hangs over the empty stage against black velvet drapes. Act 2 takes place in the professor's stuffy home, to which his night-club-floozy wife, Rosa Frolich (the Dietrich role), now bored to death with her respectable middle-aged hus-

band, invites characters from her past.

Petit's choreography for "The Blue Angel" is a compendium of everything that has made him famous as a choreographer — that inimitable mixture of sassy jazz twists and steps, with its aura of show-biz, effortlessly bound to elements of classical ballet's leaps and pirouettes, often ending in an unexpected angle that places the movement squarely in modern times. Petit danced the professor, a compelling portrait of a middle-aged classroom tyrant unable to live his own moral precepts, infatuated by the surface glitter of the variety "artiste."

Rosa was danced by Natalia Makarova. Hers was the difficult task of conveying superficiality via dance without being superficial, and she did so admirably. As the older student Lohmann who unwittingly leads his professor to Rosa then breaks up their marriage by reappearing at its moment of greatest strain, Jean-Pierre Aviotte effortlessly conveyed the artless egotism of youth. Constant's eclectic music gathers elements of every 20th-century style and welds them into a score perfect for dancing. Barbara Scherzer sang his cabaret songs — reflections of Kurt Weill — with appropriate 1920s hardness.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic.

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Hostages: The Fine Line

We hope we are wrong, but it looks as if it will take time to free the last of the hijacked Trans World Airlines passengers, now held somewhere in Beirut. They have become the prisoners of powerful interests in three societies. President Reagan's effectiveness in arranging their release depends on how well he can resist impatient demands for force or hasty resort to ransom.

There are crimes a plenty here. The hijackers are guilty of murder as well as kidnapping. The authorities in Greece are guilty of incredible laxity in letting them board the plane and in their supine negotiations. The United States itself is guilty of having failed to punish Iran for sheltering the killers of two Americans in a hijacking last year. But the necessary retaliation and preventive measures must wait until the current victims are safe.

They are now the acknowledged prisoners of Nabih Berri, leader of Lebanon's large Shiite population. Recently his militiamen have been slaughtering Palestinians in Beirut while collaborating with Israelis in the south, thus incurring the wrath of Arabs throughout the region. To restore his militant credentials, he either planned or exploited the TWA hijacking, claiming responsibility for the hostages and vowing to hold them until Israel frees 766 prisoners it took from Lebanon in April.

Israel had planned to appear the resentful Shiites by releasing the 766 starting last week,

but was delayed by the kidnapping of some Finnish United Nations troops in Lebanon. With the TWA hijacking, any release suddenly acquires new significance in Israeli politics. A Labor government already under fire for exchanging 1,150 Arabs for three Israeli captives in Lebanon now refuses to yield to a new act of terrorism unless Mr. Reagan asks it to do so.

Mr. Reagan will not ask, and it is hard to quarrel with him. The issue is not whether the 766 are released — the Israelis want to be rid of them — but how. If delivered as ransom in a formal deal, that could jeopardize more Americans, and not only Americans. Now that Mr. Berri has guaranteed the hostages' safety, the president has at least gained time to find a way out, for himself and for Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, whose survival he values.

The White House is "talking" with Mr. Berri and assuring him that the 766 Lebanese would be scheduled, be quickly freed if he relents. But it will not "negotiate" a direct exchange. That is cutting matters very fine, but preserving the distinction is a worthy aim.

The solution may require involving still other parties, such as the International Red Cross. But it could take a long time for all sides to define the indicated compromise in acceptable terms. The proper course is to respect Mr. Reagan's fine distinctions and, with patience, let him make the best of a bad situation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sanctimony on Food Aid

Hungry Africa may be hungrier because of a quarrel between the United States and a dozen members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. At issue is which should contribute how much to the valuable International Fund for Agricultural Development. All agree that the fund significantly helps small farmers, especially in Africa, where it spends nearly half its budget. The Reagan administration approves the program but is seriously thinking about withholding support if OPEC countries do not contribute more.

The fund was established in 1974, in part to coax aid money from the then oil-rich nations. Its performance has been outstanding. The loans have aided 40 million peasants; overhead is held to 5 percent, and the recipient countries match every \$1 with \$3 of their own. OPEC members together were supposed to match the contributions of 20 industrial nations, but that promise was never kept. When neither Iran nor Libya contributed a dime, the OPEC members' share fell to 42 percent of a three-year budget of \$1.1 billion. As oil profits

declined, that meant a heavier burden for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. The replenishment for the next three years was therefore cut to \$600 million and the OPEC members want their share reduced to 40 percent. Since Kuwait now pays about as much as West Germany, and Nigeria about as much as Britain, there is merit in the plea.

Some administration officials, however, think it outrageous for wealthy oil producers to shelve their agreed contributions, especially considering that their former oil prices had their most devastating effect in poorer nations. But the United States, originally pledged to \$150 million over the next three years, is now the only holdout against a new funding formula. Other Western donors are even offering a bonus contribution to mollify Washington. Even without that, the OPEC shortfall would mean only a few million extra for Africa.

By all means keep pressing the oil producers to honor their pledges. But for Africa's sake, don't disable this program with sanctimony.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wrongheaded Subsidies

When farm-state senators insisted last month that the Agriculture Department begin an export subsidy program, the Reagan administration said it was a bad idea. The senators prevailed — the export program was their price for supporting the budget resolution — and the department announced plans to subsidize a first wheat sale to Algeria. But the administration was right; the program goes in the wrong direction. It puts the government in the absurd position of paying simultaneously to support and to reduce farm prices.

The supports are the familiar kind; they are achieved through loan rates. These are minimum prices set by the government each year for basic farm commodities — the prices it will pay for products put in its storage bins on loan. The loan rate is the lowest price for which one can buy a supported product in the United States; no farmer will sell for less.

The problem with the loan rates is that they cannot take account just of domestic circumstances — how much food American consumers want, what they want to pay for it, what they think is a fair return for farmers. A great deal of U.S. farm production is now for export, and the loan rates must also be attuned to buying power and prices abroad.

In the 1970s this was easy. For the most part world food demand was high, world prices

rose well above the loan rates and U.S. farm exports and world market share both soared. Americans bought foreign oil and autos with grain, and American farmers prospered.

In the 1980s, however, the problem has become more complicated. The world economy has been weak, there have been fewer buyers. The dollar has been strong, in international terms. U.S. prices have been high. Foreign producers, some aided by export subsidies from their governments, have been able to undersell U.S. farmers.

The subsidy program agreed to last month, which authorizes the department to give U.S. exporters up to \$2 billion in surplus commodities free to help them meet foreign competition, has no chance against these fundamentals. It could even have the reverse result if foreign governments step up their export subsidies in turn. What Congress should do in the farm bill it is now writing is what the administration wants: It should lower loan rates. U.S. farmers will be less protected but more competitive. Those who are hurt can be helped as necessary by other means — raising the separate payments the government already uses to shore up farm income. The U.S. taxpayer ought not to be put in the business of financing two contradictory farm price policies.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Alfonso Goes to Battle

President Raúl Alfonsín has begun the arduous battle of trying to save Argentina from economic chaos — freezing salaries and prices, creating a new monetary unit, dismissing some civil servants and reducing state investments — all in hopes of cutting the inflation rate, now at 1,300 percent, to 150 percent by 1986. When he announced his "war economy" in April, violent reaction followed from the Per-

onist-led General Labor Confederation. Most Argentines have reacted with surprise and concern to these latest austerity measures. Mr. Alfonsín needs the help of all Argentines. Argentina has a foreign debt of \$45 billion. Latin America's third largest, after Mexico and Brazil. The bankruptcy of just one of these countries would set off a global monetary crisis. Latin American leaders agree: They can pay no longer. It is a tragic, absurd situation.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR JUNE 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Suffragettes March in London
LONDON — Londoners, ever eager for a free sight, had a fine spectacle in the parade of ten thousand Suffragettes who marched from the Thames Embankment to the Albert Hall [on June 18]. The procession stretched for three miles, and the proceedings were enlivened by forty bands. At the Albert Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, founder of the Women's Social and Political Union, presided over a meeting which filled the great building in every part. The speakers included the Earl of Lytton. When Mrs. Pankhurst made an appeal for funds in support of the movement she announced that Mrs. H. Ayton, the distinguished scientist, would open the list with £1,000. Afterwards further subscription promises rolled in.

1935: U.S. Treasury Protected France
WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. confirmed [on June 18] the statement by M. Jean Tannery, Governor of the Bank of France, that the American Treasury had lent its support to the franc recently, when the French currency was the target of an extensive speculative attack. Secretary Morgenthau said: "What I did was no more than an act of elementary courtesy as between one nation and another." M. Tannery, in a speech to the heads of the principal central European banks assembled in Basel, disclosed that the American Treasury took steps to restrict credits during the franc crisis, and that Mr. Morgenthau kept the market liberally supplied with dollars.

In Beirut, Retaliation Is Not the Answer

By Helena Cobban

WASHINGTON — Once again the United States is beset by a hostage crisis. Once again voices are heard — most notably that of Henry A. Kissinger — arguing for an ill-defined "retaliation" against those deemed responsible. But is retaliation really the answer? Will it succeed in rooting out the terrorism that the retailers deplore?

In the case of the Lebanese Shiites, retaliation most probably would not have the desired effect. There are a host of reasons for this.

It would be impossible to identify clearly defined targets, and then to devise a plan that would strike solely at the hostage-takers without risk to the hostages or to other civilians.

Retaliation would undermine the relative moderates under Justice Minister Nabih Berri, provide the leadership of the Lebanese Shiite community. Mr. Berri and other Shiite moderates have been under heavy pressure from fundamentalist radicals with ties to Iran. By associating himself with the hostage negotiations, Mr. Berri is taking a political risk. If the negotiations fail, the moderates will be weakened, along with the chances for a reasonable settlement to Lebanon's civil war.

Retaliation would escalate the cycle of destruction in Lebanon, and would strengthen anti-American and anti-Western feelings. Who could last longest in such a poker game of violence? History shows that the Lebanese have much more staying power in adverse circumstances than any outsider.

What are the alternatives to violent retaliation? Reduced to its basics, the problem looks simple. The hostage-takers want the release of 766 Lebanese Shiite prisoners held in Israel. The Israelis have said they planned to release the prisoners anyway.

But Israel and the United States do not want to appear to be caving in to terrorist threats, and do not want to encourage future hijackings.

Could the hostages and the Shiite prisoners all be sent to one or more neutral countries for liberation? Could the two acts of liberation be phased in some way to give the appearance that they were not directly linked? Finding such a solution is precisely the sort of task for which diplomats and negotiators are trained.

As to the longer-term prevention of terrorism, there is no easy answer. But one thing seems clear: If terror is no longer to have a secure home base in Lebanon's Shiite community, then members of that community must have a realistic hope that their most urgent grievances are being addressed. Those grievances include Israel's continued backing of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, and urgent issues of social and political equity in Beirut.

The Shiites will be important in Lebanon's future. Numbering about one million, they are the largest of Lebanon's 17 religious groups and make up about one-third of the national population. Their educational level and social expectations have soared in recent decades. Yet when the United States made its enormous commitment of military and political support to the Lebanese government from 1982 to 1984, it seemed to ignore the Shiites, and was seen by them as bolstering Christian extremists against the Moslem majority. Yet, even without a presence in Lebanon, the United States casts a huge shadow over the Middle East. It could still play an important behind-the-scenes role in nudging the Lebanese toward political equity and social stability. In this way the environment in which the terrorists thrive could be eroded.

Nobody is saying that such a political approach would be easy, either to plan or to implement. But in the long run it is the only way the problem of Lebanese terrorism can be resolved.

The writer, a former Middle East correspondent, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The U.S. Presidency: Republican for Good?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The more you study the wealth of statistics and analyses now available on recent American elections, the more one particular conclusion seems warranted — that the Republican Party has virtually claimed the presidency as its own, winning it in four of the last five elections — three times by landslides — and in 6 of 10 since World War II. That is not quite the same as a "party realignment," since the Democrats still control the House, have a reasonable chance to retake the Senate in 1986, count 34 governors in power, and form the majority in 59 state legislative chambers. But in the only national election, to fill the single most powerful American political office, the Democrats have been offering little competition for the last 20 years. They might not have won the presidency even once in that period had not the Watergate scandals significantly aided Jimmy Carter.

Stuart Eizenstat, a Washington attorney who was Mr. Carter's chief domestic affairs adviser, lamented in a recent speech that except for Lyndon Johnson in 1964, no Democratic presidential candidate had won a majority of the white, middle-class vote since 1948. Among such voters, he said, "only one in three nationwide supported Walter Mondale last year — one in four in the South."

And it is in the South — a Democratic stronghold for most of the years since the Civil War — that the party's presidential plight can be most dramatically seen. In the losing campaigns of 1968, 1972, 1980 and 1984, Democratic presidential candidates, "have won a grand total of two Southern states," as Mr. Eizenstat noted. The party is even worse off in the West, where by his definition of that region, its national candidates have carried only one state since 1964 — Texas, by Mr. Carter in 1976.

John Kenneth White, a political scientist at Pomona State University in New York, studied returns back to

The Democrats have offered little competition since 1964. They might not have won at all had it not been for Watergate.

those of 1968 and found that in the period's five national elections the Republicans had won 2,075 electoral votes (77 percent of the total) to only 567 (21 percent) for the Democrats, with 47 votes going to candidates from neither of the major parties.

In a survey of numerous election studies, Mr. White also cited one by Everett Carril Ladd showing that in the same five elections, Republican presidential candidates carried 23 states with 202 electoral votes (only 68 short of a majority) every time, including the Carter victory of 1976. But in the same five elections the only constituency the Democrats carried every time was the District of Columbia, with three electoral votes.

As all these studies suggest, the national Democratic Party is in danger of becoming what Stuart Eizenstat called "a narrowly based regional party of the Northeast-Midwest, the slowest growing areas of the nation, without a broad national dimension." Such a party could help to elect a president only when the governing Republicans encounter disaster.

Mr. Eizenstat's explanation of what went wrong for the party of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson is that Democratic policies, or policy statements, caused voters to lose faith in the party's ability to lead at the presidential level — to promote prosperity through stable economic growth, provide equal, not preferential, opportunity for all Americans, and use U.S. power to defend freedom around the world.

Most Democrats seem to agree with this view, which obviously has much validity. But it seems to me to leave out one major factor: the Democratic candidate. In 1968, party leaders engineered the nomination of Hubert Humphrey, who was disastrously associated with Lyndon Johnson and the war in Vietnam but very nearly won anyway. After that, nominating reforms resulted in the choices of George McGovern, Jimmy Carter twice and Walter Mondale — weak candidates all, in hindsight.

Don't presidential candidates do more to establish voters' impressions of a political party than anyone but a president in power? If that is so, the Democrats will not be much helped by study groups writing new position papers no one will read. They need a presidential candidate who in 1986 can both embody and articulate more appealing policies, persuading the party to follow by the prospect of regaining the White House.

The New York Times.

Silent Subs, Torpedoed By Congress

By George F. Will

BOARD THE USS HENRY M. JACKSON — Sometimes when Captain Ralph Tindal is crouched at the bridge of this Trident submarine, heading out of the Port Canaveral channel, porpoises play with his boat, surfing on the bow wave, and it is a toss-up who is having more fun, the captain or his companions. A Trident on-station spends 70 days submerged and silent, 155 men packed in a tube 42 feet (12.8 meters) in diameter, carrying 24 multiple-warhead missiles and more destructive power than was used against Germany and Japan. This is fun? This is an acquired taste.

Someone once asked a baseball umpire if there is such a thing as a "natural umpire." He replied, "Yes, but no one starts out that way." Submariners are like that.

The wonder is that there are enough men with an aptitude for this service. A lot are needed: As many U.S. warheads are deployed on submarines as the combined total on bombers and land-based missiles.

Navy captains know Joseph Conrad's words about a ship at sea being "a distant world in itself," a description true of Trident submarines to a degree Conrad could never have imagined. In any ship, Conrad wrote, there is one man, the captain, who in an emergency can turn to no other man. A Trident on patrol is constantly receiving communications; but, although it can, it does not send messages. During a conflict, any communication with the command authority ashore could be problematic. A Trident mission requires the boat to be stationary and noisy; it becomes a sitting target for any Soviet attack submarine that has shadowed it.



Submerged, a submariner is more limited regarding communications than a man in space. Submariners cannot call Houston control and ask, "What do I do next?" A submariner's life is isolation, silence and avoidance of detection, 24 hours a day.

A captain, as his reward for service away from family and with responsibility for 155 lives and a \$1.5-billion boat, is paid less than a mid-level executive of a pretzel company. But he gets the public recognition involved in congressional complaints about his pension, which is not as generous as congressional pensions.

Few Americans can visit a Trident to see the sophistication of the systems, and the crew's muffled grace under unrelieved pressure. But thousands of Americans are reading Tom Clancy's novel "The Hunt for Red October," a thriller about the hide-and-seek game that is no game, played around the clock, around the

calendar. I asked an admiral, "Is the book a good portrayal?" His terse reply: "Too good."

Forty percent of Trident's cost is in a special quality. The expensive quietness of the boat can be a black hole in the ocean. For example, to minimize wave disturbance, there can be no more than a quarter-inch (6-millimeter) deviation in the plates along the 560-foot-long hull.

A high-technology Trident is like a handmade pair of shoes: Much of the cost is in handwork. Every pipe and fitting must be wrapped in silencing material. To economize space and minimize noise, a tool box must be custom-fitted to a particular nook, and made rattle-proof. This little detail helps keep the deterrent secure, and enables exhibitionists in Congress to throw raw-chewing fits about tool boxes that cost more than the ones sold at the local hardware store. Traitors who sell to Soviet agents

secrets that help defeat U.S. submarines' sophisticated systems for avoiding detection should receive punishment as serious as the damage they do: capital punishment.

Yet, in order to comply with policies set by Congress, the navy has more investigators worrying about overpriced asbustars than about treason. That is not a cost-effective allocation of energies, given the cost of the quality built into Tridents, and the ability of espionage to devolve it.

It takes 44 months to move a Trident from the laying of its keel to its commissioning, at which point the crew, itself a well-tuned instrument, learns what it would be like living inside a fine Swiss watch. Captain Tindal's boat, the fifth Trident to enter service, has a motto: "The Fifth and Finest." Bearing the name of the late Senator Jackson, it should be, as he was, the finest.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Reagan (or Is It McCarthy?) on Nicaragua

By Abraham Brumberg

MUNICH — President Reagan has won another round in the battle over U.S. policy in Central America. After yet another major debate about whether to fund the "contra," Congress changed its mind and voted to support aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas. How are we to account for this capitulation?

Thirty-five years ago, an obscure politician from Wisconsin sprang into prominence by charging that the U.S. government was infested by "Communists agents."

Joseph R. McCarthy had little hard evidence, but many Americans were either mesmerized by the sheer audacity of his onslaught or fearful that a refusal to listen seriously might expose them to the dread suspicion of being "soft on Communism." It took four years, for Congress to curb his power, and by that time, the damage to American moral and political sanity — not to mention to the livelihoods and reputations of thousands of innocent people — had already been done.

Comparisons are odious, but it is hard not to detect similarities between Senator McCarthy's methods and those used by President Reagan in his relentless crusade against "totalitarian" Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan has not called his domestic critics "dupes" or "Communist agents" — although he came close to it earlier this month when he claimed that those who oppose his Nicaraguan policy suffer from "illusions about Communist regimes." But what is strikingly reminiscent of Senator McCarthy's tactics is the flood of distortions, exaggerations and plain unvarnished lies about the Sandinistas that issue forth from the administration.

Consider what President Reagan said recently: There is "incontrovertible evidence," he asserted, of "religious persecution of Catholics, Jews

and fundamentalists in Nicaragua."

The Sandinistas, he went on, are conducting "a campaign of virtual genocide against the Miskito Indians." Furthermore, "thanks to the Sandinista Communists, the P.L.O., Libya and the followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini have now a foothold in Central America."

If any of these charges were even partially true, we should indeed consider taking measures against the Sandinistas. But none is. There is no evidence of persecution of fundamentalists, most of whom are in fact rather sympathetic to the Sandinistas. The claim that the Sandinistas are persecuting the 20 or so Jewish families in Nicaragua is pure humbug; that, anyway, was the conclusion of a special report issued in 1983 by Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Archives.

True, the Sandinistas are engaged in a struggle with a good part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. But this is a political struggle, not a religious one, and both sides are seeking to resolve it. Several "oppositionist" priests have been shabbily treated. During his trip to Nicaragua in 1983, Pope John Paul II, who sided with the church hierarchy, was subjected to offensive jeering and booing by Sandinist mobs. But to see the as a concerted attempt to "eradicate" the religion of 95 percent of the Nicaraguan people is to take leave of reality.

So is the claim that the Sandinistas have provided international terrorist organizations with a base from which to launch attacks against the United States. If there is any evidence to support such a charge, the White House has yet to produce it.

But nothing is more shocking than the ease with which Mr. Reagan and his associates bandy about the term "genocide," mentioning the Miskito Indians in the same breath with the Holocaust. What in fact has happened to the Miskitos? According to the human rights organization Americas Watch, about 70 Miskitos (out of a total of about 70,000) lost their lives in skirmishes with Sandinist troops some three years ago. Managua has repeatedly come into conflict with

the Indians over the question of who controls the Atlantic coast region. The killings were odious and deserving of condemnation. So may be the Sandinistas' apparent inflexibility toward the Miskitos' demands. But how could anyone with any sense of history or moral distinctions compare this with the systematic slaughter of six million Jews and millions of others during World War II?

Whether the president knows it, his tactics are borrowed from the totalitarian arsenal. He is determined to portray those he wishes to destroy in the most lurid and reprehensible colors. Convinced, apparently, that the end justifies the means, he is prepared to use untruths, quarter-truths and travesties of history to topple the Sandinistas. And then he claims that he "remains committed to a peaceful solution in Central America."

Joseph McCarthy fomented and thrived on a climate of hysteria in which dissent came dangerously close to being identified with treason and national discussion of Communism was virtually impossible. The net effect of Ronald Reagan's anti-Sandinist crusade is likely to be exactly the same. In an atmosphere of extravagant mendacity and pressure to "fall into line," it becomes increasingly

Silence, Mr. Will.

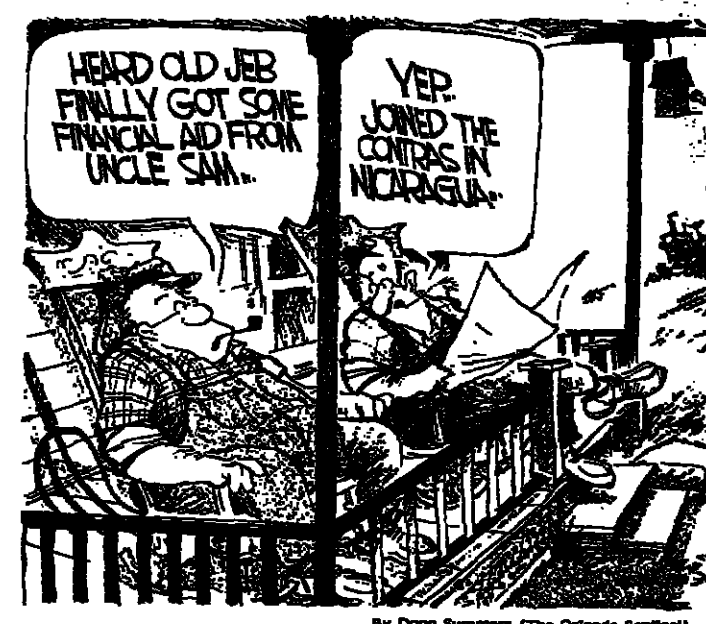
Regarding "When Six Justices, and Ishmael, See Harm in Silence" (June 11) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will's elegant allusions and tortuous reasoning do not obscure that what he and others really want is for the government to promote religious belief among schoolchildren. Mr. Will ought, as I have, to live for a while in a country where the government forces religion on the people.

Let us leave the incantation of religious belief where it belongs — in the home and in church.

WARREN R. DIX, Athens.

Mr. Will, how would you like it if your legislature approved of editors who asked all newsmen staff to observe a moment of silence every



difficult to arrive at an objective assessment of what is happening in Nicaragua or to discuss what the United States should do about it.

The blame for this lies not only with the president, but also with those — whether Republicans or Democrats — who now so fear being branded "soft" about Communism.

The writer, a former editor of the journal Problems of Communism, contributed this to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

morning? Or if booths were installed on all highways and motorists were required to stop for meditation? Alabama schoolchildren who need a God will find one. If they want to pray, they will. But kids, if left alone, aren't really interested in praying.

Even a fourth-grader can see that the Alabama legislature is whistling in the dark.

GRAHAM BETTS, London.

Thanks, but . . .

Regarding "Following Tidal Wave, Bangladesh Braces for Possible Second Cyclone" (May 30):

How gratifying to learn that the U.S. government has pledged the huge sum of \$525,000 to help victims of Bangladesh's latest disaster — or that Britain has pledged \$62,000.

The U.S. pledge is the equivalent of 800 of the \$659 ashtrays or 1,300 of the \$404 wrenches the U.S. Navy recently bought — about \$2 for each of the estimated 250,000 people made homeless by the tidal wave.

A nation of 100 million struggling, not without success, to provide basic food and shelter does not need offers of aid so small as to be humiliating.

FARHANA HAQUE RAHMAN, Rome.

An item in your June 13 "People" column says Harry Belafonte and crew delivered 60 tons of medicine, blankets, tents and "We Are The World" T-shirts — the starving is there. T-shirt famine as well?

ROBERT N. STURDEVANT, Juan-les-Pins, France.

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INSIGHTS

Self-Exiled Rothschild Is to Return to France

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's most famous émigré from socialism says he is coming home. Baron Guy de Rothschild, 76, a banker, horse-fancier and socialite, moved to New York in 1962 after the French government nationalized his family's century-old banking business.

In a stylish, bitter "Dear John" letter to France, the baron complained that his family had been persecuted in wartime France as Jews and by the current Socialist government as capitalists.

"A Jew under Pétain, a pariah under Mitterrand — for me it's enough," he wrote on the front page of the newspaper *Le Monde*. He concluded: "To rebuild on ruins twice in a lifetime is too much."

His letter, headlined "Adieu Rothschild" and signed from the usually circumspect duc de la Force, sounded like a door being slammed. Coinciding with a wave of French and foreign residents departing into tax exile, its echoes have not yet died away.

But now the baron says he plans to resume residence in Paris next year, presumably just after the parliamentary elections, scheduled for March 1986, which the Socialists are expected to lose. He candidly says he hopes so.

His announcement that he plans to resettle in Paris is being read by many French people as a sign that insiders expect greater tolerance for great wealth in France in contrast to measures taken by the Socialists when they came to power, such as a wealth tax, that were aimed at squeezing the rich.

The Rothschilds, who have got it and flaunt it elegantly, "have never dreamed of feeling ashamed of their wealth or of disguising their lifestyle, no more than they have ever failed to assume their roles and responsibilities as Jews," says the baron.

But the usually urbane baron bristles at suggestions that he is returning because of calculations about the future French political climate. "I didn't leave France for political reasons," he said in a telephone interview. "I always said that it was only temporary."

His motive in moving, the baron said, was to keep the French Rothschilds visible on the world banking scene. "I didn't want us to be wiped off the map because of what happened to us in France," he said.

IN New York, he looked out for his clan's interests in Rothschild Inc., an investment bank founded in 1967. Small by Rothschild standards, it provided a vehicle for the baron to try to re-establish the international standing of the French Rothschilds after their setback in France.

The House of Rothschild has a record of surviving crises. It arose in the early 19th century when five brothers, sons of a Frankfurt merchant banker, established themselves in various capitals, forging a European network that specialized in loans to governments and industrial ventures. Rothschild solidarity when any of the glided clan got in trouble was legendary.

Since World War II, the family has shrunk to its French and English branches, with occasional "sparks of rivalry between them."

While the British Rothschilds are financial powers in the City of London with extensive international interests and devote their spare family brains to becoming intellectuals and £1-a-year government advisers, the French Rothschilds have been smaller and less innovative in finance and have tended to devote their spare family talents mainly to glamorous living.

The blue-and-yellow silks of the baron's stables are often in the winner's circle at French

racecourses. The vineyard Château-Lafite, which the baron partly owns and which is run by another Rothschild, produces one of the world's great Bordeaux wines. Few private homes are as elegant, few art collections as celebrated, as the French Rothschilds.

Proving "that French Rothschilds are as active as the English half of the family" was one of the baron's self-proclaimed goals in moving to New York and taking an active role in Rothschild Inc., which is jointly managed by the two branches of the family. Financiers gave mixed reviews about the outlook for Rothschild Inc., but the French role has been recognized with the appointment of the baron's son David, 44, as a co-chairman of the New York enterprise.

In the meantime, David and his cousin Eric have started a new Rothschild bank in Paris, a foothold for restoring the family's business — P.O. Banque.

Still small, it is a private investment bank that specializes in portfolio management for big investors. Without personal checking accounts or other commercial services, it is not a direct successor to the Rothschilds' nationalized commercial bank.

The baron has ruled out resuming command even if the nationalized banks are returned to private ownership, as conservative French opposition politicians have promised.

But he acknowledges hoping that France will get "a political change next year, and I hope that the new leaders will make wise use of the experience of the French people in the last couple of years."

CERTAINLY no grass grew under his feet in his self-imposed exile. In 1983, he published his autobiography, which was a best-seller in France. It has just come out in English as "The Whims of Fortune," and Baron Guy has promoted it in both Britain and the United States as energetically as a professional writer.

Now, he said, "I'm coming back to France to resume life where my personal ties are — my racehorses, my stable, my grandchildren."

And, of course, his wife of 28 years, Marie-Hélène, 58, the daughter of an Egyptian celebrated for her charm and a handsome heir of an aristocratic Dutch dynasty, the Van Zuylen.

An internationally publicized hostess with a passion for collecting beautiful things and people, Marie-Hélène stayed behind in Paris to preside over what survived of social life under the Socialists.

But the couple have been frequently reunited over the last four years, spending about six months a year together in their homes in France and elsewhere.

Despite his trips to France, he said, his emotional exile was real after the French government took over the main Rothschild holdings. "Our House, our name, our historic identity was taken from us," he wrote in the book.

Thirty-five other French private banks were nationalized at the same time, but the baron said he felt that, in his case, the decision was motivated as much by the symbolism of "Rothschild" as by the bank's weight in the national economy.

(This view is shared by some Socialist government officials who contend that Banque Rothschild, the commercial bank created in 1968 to replace the old Rothschild Frères holding bank, was not prospering when it was nationalized. The baron, with a kind of urbane snarl, noted that government compensation — reportedly \$70 million — was less than the value of the bank's building in Paris.)

Today, his bitterness has mellowed into a philosophical tone. "The French Rothschilds



Baron Guy de Rothschild

may have a certain capacity for survival because they have become conditioned to the ups and downs of French history," he said recently.

Talking to a British interviewer, he said that France, unlike Britain, "suffers from what I like to call bouts of measles — when sometimes Jews, often capitalists and always bankers become the special targets for attack." The aftermath of the Socialists' victory in 1981 is viewed by him as one of these fits.

The root of these spasmodic upheavals, he asserts, is money. He has elaborated that view in his book and in interviews. The French love money more than any other people, he said, adding: "It's different from the Americans, who are obsessed with making money. The jealousy, the pettiness of the French are very specific regarding money."

In France, he wrote in the opening pages of his book, "people cling to a pathological distinction between their own possessions, which are sacred, and anonymous riches labeled 'finance,' which are suspect." This ambivalence about wealth, he suggested, has bedeviled the comfort of the Rothschilds in particular and the economic development of France in general.

ASKED whether France is heading for recovery, the baron answered indirectly: "The problem actually is not a French one. It's a European one, about whether we can collectively surmount the problems of unemployment, poor adaptation to changing competition and national rivalries that prevent unity."

"I'm too old to live long enough to see the answers, and I regret it intensely because I'm an intensely curious person," he said, promising that if he were granted enough time to see through the crisis, he would write another book about it.

What is certain, the baron has said, is that the Rothschilds, who have survived setbacks in many countries, will revive the fortunes of their French bank and its talismanic name.

Not "Banque Rothschild." That name, he seems to feel, has been nationalized along with the rest of the bank. Now, he said, it has "lost its soul, and its best staff." He goes out of his way to avoid driving past it. He expects that the family's new French bank, whatever its final form, will resurrect the name of their original enterprise, Rothschild Frères.

African Socialism Loses Its Allure
As Dreams of 1960s Fade, Leaders Look to Private CapitalBy Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The African continent, strewn with the human victims of economic failure, now is claiming an ideological victim as well.

African socialism, born and raised as the privileged offspring of the independence decade of the 1960s and grown to maturity in the Marxist-Leninist states of the 1970s, has been dispossessed and increasingly rejected in the squalor and turbulence of the 1980s.

Three weeks ago, President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, one of the founding fathers of African socialism, announced the lifting of his country's 14-year ban on private ownership of rental housing and a plan to sell off many state-owned farming estates to private businessmen.

The self-proclaimed Marxist state of Mozambique recently drafted a new private investment code, lowered taxes and eased import and export controls in a bid to attract foreign capitalists. It is one of several African states seeking investment from multinational companies they once viewed with open hostility.

Similarly, Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who calls himself a Marxist-Leninist, mentioned socialism only twice in his annual address to the nation in April, and then only to assure his audience that his goals would be achieved "by education and persuasion and not by imposition and compulsion."

Many reasons lie behind the retreat from socialism. One is the failure of socialist-oriented governments, such as the ones in Tanzania and Zambia, and Marxist states like Ethiopia, to meet their people's basic needs.

Another is general disenchantment with the Soviet Union, which has not been able to supply sufficient funds and other resources beyond arms to allies such as Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and which often has treated those nations as well-meaning but impressionable children rather than full-fledged partners.

But the most compelling reason is sheer survival. Many countries, practicing socialism, whether of Mr. Nyerere's "humanistic" variety or the more ideological Marxist model of Angola and Mozambique, are facing economic disaster and groping for new ways to stimulate growth. Increasingly they are forced to turn to the West for capital and for ideas.

About 10 of Africa's 50 or so nations call themselves socialist and eight refer to themselves as Marxist. But the list includes such anomalies as Zimbabwe, whose leadership considers itself Marxist even while the country functions under a mixed, often capitalist-dominated economy.

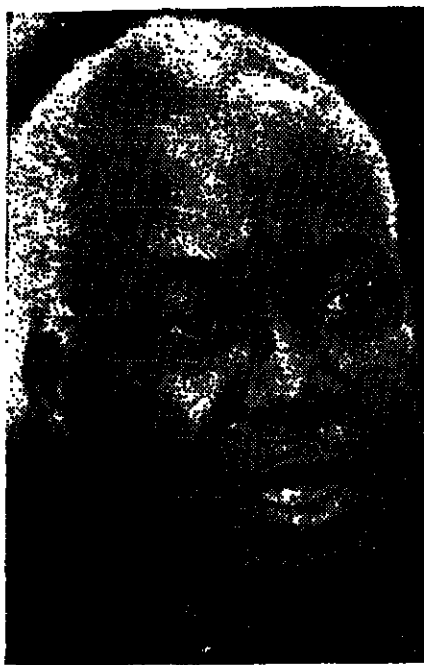
Like Mr. Nyerere, many of these leaders turned to socialism in the late 1960s and early 1970s after the first decade of independence when they decided that capitalism had produced "growth without development," that is, increases in the gross national product but not better living conditions for the vast majority.

Few leaders are willing to concede publicly that they now are retreating from the socialist model. But the impact of the steps many are taking is clear.

"We've been living beyond our means," said Finance Minister Cleopa Muya of Tanzania, one of those overseeing his nation's policy reforms. "Cutting costs is neither socialism nor capitalism; it's just common sense."

But, he added, "Those who are realists can see the country is moving in a new direction."

A key feature of that new direction has been a move away from economic centralization. Once a prime goal of the newly formed countries of



Julius K. Nyerere



Robert G. Mugabe

"We've been living beyond our means. Cutting costs is neither socialism nor capitalism. It's just common sense."

Cleopa Muya

Finance Minister of Tanzania

Africa, centralization was designed in theory to mobilize all of a nation's thin resources for the push toward development.

IN practice, centralization often led to bloated and corrupt bureaucracies and state-controlled companies in national capitals run by poorly trained officials who had little or no idea of needs and priorities in the countryside, where most Africans live.

In many countries, central planning started as a watchword and soon became a farce. Mozambique officials never even bothered to publish their last five-year plan, which was designed in 1981 and scrapped the same year. Planning officials here were conceding that Zimbabwe's last three-year plan was out of date even before it was announced in 1983.

Part of the problem with socialism in Africa is that no government has ever defined it firmly. The early rulers of independent Africa, including Mr. Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, sought to create a special brand of distinctly African socialism that was classless, agrarian and noncorporate, harking back to the precolonial days when, it was claimed, a sort of pastoral communism flourished in Africa.

But while Mr. Nkrumah moved increasingly toward a Marxist model, Mr. Kaunda tried to build a massive welfare state based on the earnings of one industry — copper — while Mr. Nyerere eventually opted for a complete overhaul of Tanzania's countryside by compelling peasants to relocate in collectivized villages.

All three models failed: Mr. Nkrumah's when he was overthrown, Mr. Kaunda's when the copper wealth dried up and Mr. Nyerere's when peasants rebelled against forced moves and low farm prices by withholding their crops from the official marketplaces.

In other nations, socialism began not as a program but as a response to perceived repression. Since white-minority governments in

countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe called themselves capitalist, their black guerrilla opponents quickly identified themselves as socialists.

But after independence, translating liberation-movement slogans into governmental realities proved difficult.

Orthodox Marxism, with its belief in a broad, functioning working class and a small, vanguard revolutionary party as prerequisites for socialist transformation, often seemed less than relevant to an Africa that lacked industry and resources and whose political parties generally were mass organizations embracing many social classes and ideologies.

Even the Soviet Union, which encouraged the spread of communism in Africa, could not bring itself to call its new Marxist protégés "socialist." Instead they were labeled "socialist-oriented," a tag that many African Marxists resented.

AFRICA's economic agony has led even the most doctrinaire Marxists to rethink their policies. Angolan officials have said that their Soviet economic advisers have encouraged them to turn to Western transnationals such as Gulf Oil for new capital during what they describe as the "transition period" between the colonial past and a socialist future.

Marxists and other radical analysts defend themselves in part by denying that socialism ever got a chance in Africa.

Paradoxically, some analysts suggest that the country that has the greatest likelihood of becoming genuinely socialist is the last holdout against black rule — South Africa. There, the reasoning goes, exists the largest, best trained and most politically sophisticated black working class and industrial base in Africa, some of the continent's fastest growing trade unions and a readily identifiable class enemy.

Thus, if ever there is a workers' revolution in Africa, some Marxists contend, South Africa is where it will occur.

In Iowa, Indebted Heartland of U.S., Wave of Suicides Is Adding to Farm Stress

By Paul Hendrickson
Washington Post Service

AMES, Iowa — The freshly turned earth rolls right up to the edge of the interstate, the rosebud trees are bleeding into pink and magentas, the evening rain is soft.

And yet five students from Iowa State University here killed themselves during the past academic year. Why? Nobody really knows. It's almost as if acute stress were an infectious disease in Iowa.

In March, in Strawberry Point (population 1,463), men with mud on their boots sat in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and wrote names on pieces of paper. Maybe it was the name of the person in the Federal Land Bank who denied their loan.

Maybe it was the auctioneer who sold off the family possessions as if they were bingo cards. Maybe it was the fellow from John Deere who had said, sorry, this time he'd just have to have cash. How are you supposed to get your corn in when they won't give you credit?

One by one, these proud, humiliated men got up from their pews and walked to the altar and put their slips of paper in a coffee can wrapped in foil. Then they set it on fire. They were trying to burn away their bitterness and anger before something worse happened.

Yes, it was symbolism, but it also was an expression of community grief. The priest who

oversaw it said it was an effort to find a spiritual dimension to so much suffering and loss.

A month and a half ago, a man near the town of Osage told his wife he'd be back by supper. He had recently sold out, and the sale didn't go well. He and his wife were renters on the land, and the land had turned sour. All five of his children were dead. (Four of them were killed in the same automobile crash years ago.) Maybe it was the sale; maybe it was the world. A priest said he just walked out into an open field and shot himself. He was in his 60s. There was no note.

A farmer near Mason City was digging a coffin-sized hole behind his house a while back. His wife rushed up.

"Oh, my God!" she cried. "What are you doing?"

"It's not for me," he said and kept on digging. "It's for our banker."

They got him psychiatric help.

ALL over the state, it is happening, and has been happening, and few want to talk of it. Neighbors avert their eyes. But it isn't only suicides and murder, or the threat of it. Less obvious, child abuse. All of it is up, say social workers, psychologists and ministers.

What is the explanation? A strained economy is much of it. The rest of it is seems devoid of logic. But violence, self-directed or otherwise, isn't chained to reason.

Statistics won't tell the story, but here are several chilling ones:

• A farm goes down in the United States every six minutes.

• In Iowa, according to a poll in *Farm Journal* last winter, 42 percent of all farmers are thought to be "sliding toward insolvency."

• One-third of all Iowa farmers are facing foreclosure. What this means, in the jargon of agricultural economists, is that their debts are 70 percent or more of their total assets — owed to a pale figure in a sack suit behind a big desk in a bank who will not lend them any more money. About 420,000 of the nation's 1.4 million farmers have debts amounting to 40 percent or more of their assets. They are regarded as "financially stressed." Anything less than a 40 percent debt ratio seems to amount to success.

• According to a sociologist at the University of Missouri, the suicide rate among Middle Western farmers is 30 percent to 40 percent above the national nonfarm rate, and rising.

Paul Lasley, director of the Iowa Farm and Rural Life Poll at Iowa State, said: "We know suicide is happening. All the signals I get tell me it's happening. There's a lot of despair. I don't know — mark it from the last 18 months. But how do you count? Let me give you an example of the problem: Occupation is listed on Iowa death certificates, but they don't put them in the computer that keeps track of vital statistics. You'd have to go through by hand and try to figure out which ones were farmers."

The first Iowa State suicide occurred last fall. He was a good kid from good German stock. He shot himself on his parents' farm in a little spot at the top of the state named Buffalo Center. He was in love with things coming up out of the ground. He left his dorm one night, rented a room in a motel, drove home several days later. The neighbors spotted his car by the side of the road.

"He was just lying out there in the corn," said his academic adviser.

But here is the mystery: His parents' farm wasn't going under. It is doing fine, in fact. The flash point was elsewhere.

Last year, three teen-agers in Storm Lake committed suicide. One was the basketball coach's son. They say he just walked past his parents into his bedroom and shot himself. A psychiatrist was brought in from the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas. He talked to a lot of people and ran some tests and told the town its problems were pretty normal. What happened might have been just a quirk.

In Harlan (population 5,357), on the western edge of the state, three farmers killed themselves in 18 months. The American Psychological Association sent a writer out earlier this year and residents hinted darkly that the actual number was higher than that.

Until recently, medical examiners in Iowa have been reluctant to put the word "suicide" on death certificates. They're still reluctant. The

word cancels life insurance policies. But it is more than that. People want to respect their neighbors. The word was, and is, such a taboo.

To the naked eye, much of Iowa is doing just fine. Many farms are fat and healthy. So are some city dwellers. The temptation is to say the problem doesn't exist. It's the hard-to-see bottom tier that's hurting.

There are no easy answers to any of this. The five Iowa State suicides this past year, none of which occurred on campus, are thought to be the highest number of self-inflicted deaths at any college in the country. That report went out on National Public Radio in April. The university would like to think it is an isolated phenomenon, freakish as lightning in a rainless summer sky. And, in fact, maybe it is.

But several weeks ago, the Office of Student Life at ISU released the final results of a March "Student Stress" poll. More than half of the 212 students polled — 54 percent — said that their anxiety indeed was related to the farm crisis. One in every four polled said "life was not worth living."

Maybe the questions were phrased wrong. Maybe you'd get that response on any campus in the 1980s.

"It would be a mistake to think that ISU is an island of psychological depression," the university president, Robert Parks, told *The Des Moines Register*. The *Register* broke the suicide

story. "This may be part of a sad nationwide condition."

The university is in the town of Ames, in Story County, in the richest agricultural belt in one of the richest agricultural states. The land is so black it almost hurts your eyes. You stand on the steps of the massive student union and watch kids fishing in Laverne Lake, right on campus. The bells in the carillon toll every 15 minutes. Lovers drift along head to head. It feels like a 1940s movie starring William Holden as Biff Baker, with June Allyson on his hands. In the library, students sit near a mural engraved with words from Daniel Webster: "When Tillage Begins, Other Arts Follow."

Lisa Birnbach, author of "The Official Preppy Handbook," came to Ames a while back and called it "Silio Tech" and "Mule U."

In Agronomy 600, there are lectures entitled "Water Relationships in Alfalfa" and "Effect of Residues on Maize Growth." The University of Iowa is two hours away, in Iowa City, and over there they like to style themselves as the Left Bank of the Mississippi.

Iowa City is where the artists are. Ames is where the hayseeds are — never mind that Iowa State has a huge engineering college, that it did some of the earliest atomic energy research in the nation, that its National Public Radio affiliate plays Liszt and Mozart. Things are never quite what they seem.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	228.00	227.00	227.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
West	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

NYSE Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

AMEX Sales				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Indust.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Transp.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Utilities	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00
Commod.	1,325.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	+5.00

New York Stocks Turn Higher

NEW YORK — Cuts in the prime rate most major U.S. banks helped propel the stock market higher in active trading Tuesday.

Through the day, banks lowered their prime lending rate to 9.5 percent from 10 percent, the first time this benchmark rate has been at single-digit levels since September 1978. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. took the lead and was followed by Citibank, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank and most other major banks.

Stocks of utilities, banks and savings and loan companies, which draw the most direct benefit from lower interest rates, showed strength. Technology stocks continued to falter. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.38 at 1,304.77.

Broader-based indicators advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.47 to 108.75 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.81 to 187.34. The price of an average share increased 15 cents.

Advances topped declines 955-646 among the 2,053 issues traded. Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 P.M. EDT totaled 106.9 million shares up from the 82.1 million traded Monday. Big Board volume increased to 126.3 million shares from 99.4 million.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department said housing starts dropped 13.7 percent in May, the steepest decline in more than a year.

The drop in house starts was disappointing because it indicated weakness in another part of the economy, said George Pirrone of Dreyfus

Corp. But he said that the stock market's next big move would be up and would be based on the prospect of companies being able to conduct business in an environment of lower interest rates.

Harry Vilcek of Suco & Co. in Palo Alto, California, was slightly more cautious. "The market is not responding strongly to the latest prime rate cuts," he said.

He said that the Federal Reserve Board would cut the discount rate this week or next. But he said that the absence of leadership from any one sector of the market means that it may be some time before the market moves to the 1,375-1,400 area.

"The market will trade between 1,290 and 1,325 until one group of stocks takes the lead," Mr. Vilcek said.

Commonwealth Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 31 1/4. Pan American World Airways was second, easing 1/4 to 6 1/4.

IBM was third, down 1/4 to 227 1/4. The company said that it was reducing the purchase price for selected models of its large processor and intermediate system computers. It also introduced a new processor and three new work stations.

Honeywell fell 1 1/2 to 55 1/2. The company said that it expected second-quarter earnings to decline sharply. It also said it would buy up to two million of its common shares in the open market.

Among other technology stocks, Cray Research, Data General, Control Data and Sony all were lower. Digital Equipment dropped a sharp 2 1/2 to 38 1/2.

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Corp. But he said that the stock market's next big move would be up and would be based on the prospect of companies being able to conduct business in an environment of lower interest rates.

Harry Vilcek of Suco & Co. in Palo Alto, California, was slightly more cautious. "The market is not responding strongly to the latest prime rate cuts," he said.

He said that the Federal Reserve Board would cut the discount rate this week or next. But he said that the absence of leadership from any one sector of the market means that it may be some time before the market moves to the 1,375-1,400 area.

"The market will trade between 1,290 and 1,325 until one group of stocks takes the lead," Mr. Vilcek said.

Commonwealth Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 31 1/4. Pan American World Airways was second, easing 1/4 to 6 1/4.

IBM was third, down 1/4 to 227 1/4. The company said that it was reducing the purchase price for selected models of its large processor and intermediate system computers. It also introduced a new processor and three new work stations.

Honeywell fell 1 1/2 to 55 1/2. The company said that it expected second-quarter earnings to decline sharply. It also said it would buy up to two million of its common shares in the open market.

Among other technology stocks, Cray Research, Data General, Control Data and Sony all were lower. Digital Equipment dropped a sharp 2 1/2 to 38 1/2.

NEW YORK — Cuts in the prime rate most major U.S. banks helped propel the stock market higher in active trading Tuesday.

Through the day, banks lowered their prime lending rate to 9.5 percent from 10 percent, the first time this benchmark rate has been at single-digit levels since September 1978. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. took the lead and was followed by Citibank, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank and most other major banks.

Stocks of utilities, banks and savings and loan companies, which draw the most direct benefit from lower interest rates, showed strength. Technology stocks continued to falter. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.38 at 1,304.77.

Broader-based indicators advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.47 to 108.75 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.81 to 187.34. The price of an average share increased 15 cents.

Advances topped declines 955-646 among the 2,053 issues traded. Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 P.M. EDT totaled 106.9 million shares up from the 82.1 million traded Monday. Big Board volume increased to 126.3 million shares from 99.4 million.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department said housing starts dropped 13.7 percent in May, the steepest decline in more than a year.

The drop in house starts was disappointing because it indicated weakness in another part of the economy, said George Pirrone of Dreyfus

INTERMAY
Bosch
Cultural
P
B
Free Rates
Other Dollar Values
Exchange Rates
Key Market Rates
Markets Closed

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Tenneco Buys Sony Group Net Rose 8.8% in Half

Energy Units Of Goodyear

The Associated Press

AKRON, Ohio — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corp. and Tenneco Inc. said Tuesday that Tenneco is buying some operations of Goodyear's Celeron group of energy-related companies for about \$300 million.

Included in the proposed sale are all gas transmission, processing and certain related production facilities making up some of the Celeron group. Excluded from the sale is All-American Pipeline Co., which is building a crude-oil pipeline from California to Texas.

Also excluded are the company's offshore oil and gas properties other than those in the Monroe, Louisiana, gas field, its exploration and production business and its extensive offshore California interests.

The final purchase price will be determined at the closing of the sale. The agreement calls for Tenneco to acquire all stock in certain Goodyear subsidiaries.

Goodyear stock closed Tuesday at \$29.375 per share on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$1.125. Tenneco shares finished at \$41.125, down \$1.375.

Tenneco will be buying the intrastate gas pipeline system operated by Louisiana Interstate Gas, which is more than 1,800 miles (2,896 kilometers) long, the 970-mile intrastate gas transmission system operated by Mid-Louisiana Gas Co., three gas processing plants, and interests in two other plants.

Goodyear acquired Celeron in June 1983.

Plessey Sees Lower Profits

Reuters

LONDON — The chairman of Plessey Co. said Tuesday that the profit drop posted in fiscal 1984 probably would continue into the first quarter of 1985. But John Clark said in the electronics company's annual report that "I would expect to see improvement in our performance in the second half of the year."

Floating Rate Notes

June 18

Dollar	Yield	Yield	Yield
1000000	7.50	7.50	7.50
500000	7.50	7.50	7.50
250000	7.50	7.50	7.50
100000	7.50	7.50	7.50
50000	7.50	7.50	7.50
25000	7.50	7.50	7.50
10000	7.50	7.50	7.50
5000	7.50	7.50	7.50
2500	7.50	7.50	7.50
1000	7.50	7.50	7.50
500	7.50	7.50	7.50
250	7.50	7.50	7.50
100	7.50	7.50	7.50
50	7.50	7.50	7.50
25	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	7.50	7.50	7.50
5	7.50	7.50	7.50
2	7.50	7.50	7.50
1	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.5	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.25	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.1	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.05	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.025	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.01	7.50	7.50	7.50
0.005	7.50	7.50	7.50
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0.00000005	7.50	7.50	7.50
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Goodrich Plans To Sell Assets Of \$500 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Tuesday that it expects to divest more than \$500 million in assets in a restructuring program which will result in a one-time charge of \$365 million against second-quarter earnings.

The chairman, John D. Ong, told securities analysts here that the overhaul will make Goodrich a smaller company. The charge will be recorded against earnings in the tire and chemical company's 1985 second quarter.

In the second quarter of 1984, the company earned \$32.4 million, or \$1.35 a share, on sales of \$883.4 million.

The Akron, Ohio-based company will shed more than a half-billion dollars in assets, Mr. Ong said. He said that those assets generated nearly a quarter of the company's revenues in 1984, but also produced an operating loss of about \$22 million.

Most of the divestiture will occur in the polyethylene or PVC — an intermediate business. The company will sell off its Convent, Louisiana, chemical plant, which makes chlorine, caustic soda and ethylene dichloride. Ethylene dichloride is a PVC feedstock.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Channel Link Planners Name Chief

By Colin Chapman

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There have been changes at the top at Euroroute Ltd., the British-French consortium preparing a plan for the British and French governments to build a road and rail route across the English Channel.

The new chief executive, effective Monday, is Robin Biggam, 46, a director of Dunlop Holdings PLC until it was taken over by BTR PLC.

Mr. Biggam, whose previous jobs included that of finance director of ICL PLC, will be Euroroute's first full-time chief executive, taking over from Kenneth Groves of British Steel. Mr. Groves becomes deputy chairman.

Euroroute's chairman, Sir Nigel Brookes, said Mr. Biggam's appointment marked a "major extension of the management resources which we are putting behind our proposal to build a bridge and tunnel across the Channel."

Euroroute, formed last December by British-French agreement, includes several British and French groups, including Trafalgar House PLC and several French banks.

Kleinwort Benson Inc., the underwriting and securities trading subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Ltd., the British merchant bank, has appointed Mitchell Shivers as president. Mr. Shivers was deputy head of the international capital markets division of a rival mer-

chant bank, Samuel Montagu & Co., in London.

IBM Japan Ltd. has appointed

Carl J. Corcoran as senior managing director. Mr. Corcoran, 58, now president of IBM Canada Ltd., takes up his new post on July 1.

National Westminster Bank has appointed David Hewitt manager of its Hong Kong branch. He had been assistant manager of the bank's international commercial loans department in London. He replaces David Shaw, who is to become business development manager in Hong Kong.

Australia-Japan International Finance Ltd., Hong Kong, has named Ryojiro Yagasaki director and general manager. Yoshihiro Hayakawa, former managing director of the bank, joins the New York office of Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. of Tokyo, parent of Australia-Japan International Finance.

Engelhardt Corp. of Edison, New Jersey, has moved Cyrus H. Holley to the new post of executive vice president and chief operating officer. Mr. Holley, who had been president of the company's specialty chemicals division, will be succeeded there by Frederic M. Guist.

Mobil Oil Nigeria Ltd. has promoted Robert H. Erickson to be chairman and managing director. He had been assistant area executive with Mobil South Inc., a service company of Mobil Oil Corp. Mr. Erickson succeeds R.M. Leonard, who is to return to New York

as executive vice president of Mobil Land Development Corp.

Commonwealth Banking Corp. of Australia has promoted Richard

Robertson to general manager, international, following the retirement of Geoffrey Johnson. Mr. Robertson was formerly deputy general manager, international.

Johnson Matthew PLC has named Peter C. Le Mesurier as group financial controller. Mr. Le Mesurier had been at Grand Metropolitan Group.

Banco Santander de Negocios SA, the newly-created merchant banking arm of the Banco de Santander Group, has hired Juan R. Izquierdo as managing director. He had been deputy chief manager for Spain at Midland Bank PLC.

Centel Corp., the Chicago-based communications group, has appointed John P. Frazee Jr. to the new position of vice chairman. Mr. Frazee will have special responsibility for corporate planning and development. He was formerly president of Centel Communications Co., a subsidiary that markets and installs advanced telecommunications systems and cable television. He is to be succeeded by a former astronaut, James A. Lovell.

BankAmerica Corp. of San Francisco has appointed Les C. Francisco as director of international consumer markets, based in London. Mr. Francisco had been Citibank's regional consumer manager for Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 18

(Continued from Page 12)

Sales in High Low SPAL Chg

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1984 1985

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 18

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